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ELEVATOR BURNS.

Spontaneous Combustion of Dust on the South Side of the Building.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE.

Ten Men Cremated and Eight Fatally Burned in a Most Disastrous Fire in Toledo, O.

Houses Were Shaken as in an Earthquake and Windows Were Shattered for Blocks Around—The Aggregate Loss About $450,000.

Special to The News.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 21.—Ten men cremated and eight more fatally burned is the result of the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontaneous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Paddock, Hodge & Co., at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening caused this terrible destruction of life and none of those who were taken out after the fire started were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

William J. Parks, the superintendent, after being blown through the window of the lower story was conscious for a moment and said that about 8:30 a terrible explosion occurred on the south side of the elevator, and that he knew there were about twenty men at work on the seven floors of the enormous building. None of those who are alive will survive the burns and bruises with which they are covered. Besides those regularly employed at the elevator the three children of Superintendent Parks were visiting him at the time. One of these may recover from his burns, but Grace, the 17-year-old girl, is burned almost beyond recognition, and Harold, the third child, has not been found, being either blown to atoms or cremated.

At 8:30 Tuesday evening the people of east Toledo were startled by a terrific explosion which caused a panic all over the neighborhood. Houses were shaken as in an earthquake and windows were shattered for blocks around. Those in the vicinity of the Union elevator soon noticed flames bursting from all sides of the building. It was but a few minutes till the fire department of the city began the work of rescue, which was rendered difficult by the terrific heat of the fire. The river cut off escape on one side, and there the flames were less fierce. The families of a dozen men who were known to be at work within rushed to the scene, and women calling for their imprisoned husbands, brothers and fathers, made a scene indescribable.

It was learned that the force of 20 men expected to load 80,000 bushels of grain during the night. Not one of the entire number could be seen in any part of the building and it was impossible to reach them in any way. Wm. Parks was found first. He was 20 feet from the building, frightfully burned and his clothing almost entirely torn off. He had been hurled from his place in the main room through a window and his agonizing cries were most pitiful. Another employe, John Carr, was hurled from the fifth floor of the building and was found bleeding and burned, with many bones broken. He did not long survive. Fireman David Kemp and Charles Keifer, the engineer, were found at their places in the engine room. They were wounded by falling timbers, and their faces were charred to a crisp by the flames.

The little daughter of William Parks was sitting at the desk in the office at the time of the explosion and she was hurled out of the door. She walked down the elevation on which the building stands and dropped down, to be carried away unconscious, suffering from wounds from which she can not recover.

John Smith was fatally burned. He was literally disembowled and was taken to the hospital to die. The missing men are doubtless all dead. No trace can be found of any of them and as they were employed at the top of the elevator their chances for escape were but slight.

The heat became so intense that 20 cars standing on sidings near the burning building were added to the loss. The fire department had a hard struggle to save other elevators and property.

The bridge across the Maumee river was on fire several times, but outside the loss of the elevator the damage is slight.

Mr. Paddock, a member of the firm owning the plant, said that there was

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BRITISH

Naval Attache Who Witnessed the Campaign in the West Indies is Preparing

A REPORT TO THE BRITISH

Admiralty—He Speaks Highly of Our Battle Ships, but Will Not Admit That They Excel or

Even Equal Those of the British Build—O. A. Steinway Dead—John Sherman Ill—Dreyfus' Life Threatened.

Special to The News:

Paris, Sept. 21.—The mutiny among the prisoners near Devil's Island may result in the death of Dreyfus, as the guards have instructions to kill him in such emergencies. Reinforcements have been telegraphed for. The mutineers have overpowered the guards and stormed the military store house, seizing the arms and ammunition. They are now beseiging the principal prison and it is feared they will succeed in freeing four thousand convicts. Reinforcements from the island of Martinique have been telegraphed for, but it is said they will not arrive in time to suppress the mutiny.

Strike if Refused.

Pittsburg, Sept. 21.—Street car men have presented a petition for a ten hour day, and it is said will strike if refused.

Speaks Highly of Our Ships.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Captain Alfred Haget, the British naval attache who witnessed the campaign in the West Indies, is working on his report to the British admiralty. He says that the navy should have charge of all army transportation by sea the same as in other European countries. The navy should also conduct all loading and unloading of supplies as they know how to do the work better. He speaks highly of the new battleships and cruisers, particularly those in stocks. He will not admit, however, that our ships excell or even equal those of the British build. He will devote much attention to the men behind the ships in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

Miners Strike.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 21.—Two hundred miners went out on a strike at Catlin this morning. They request that the top men shall be members of the union.

Died at Sea.

New York, Sept. 21.—George A. Steinway, a member of the famous piano firm, died at sea on the steamer Statendam, September 14.

Will Tour South America.

Stanford University, Cal.—Perry O. Symonds, a student, has been selected by the British Museum to make a zoological collection through South America. He sails the 28th with his brother.

Sick Soldiers.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Sixty-five sick soldiers from Old Point Comfort, arrived here this morning. They comprised Tooey's Rough Riders from Illinois and Wisconsin troops.

Senator Sherman's Illness.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Senator John Sherman's illness has developed into pleurisy in the right side. Mrs. Sherman admitted this morning that she was anxious about his condition. He appeared cheerful to-day, however, and wanted to get out of bed.

Died of Paralysis.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 21.—Former United States Senator William Eaton died to-day of paralysis at the age of eighty-two.

Money Also Missing.

BELLAIRE, O., Sept. 21.—Tuesday morning 'Squire Grammar Jones, of Lamira, found that his clerks had left for parts unknown. Two hundred dollars that the 'Squire had deposited in the safe in his grocery store Saturday night is also missing.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 21.—The democrats of the First district Friday nominated John E. Felix for congress. Charles L. Spain was nominated in the Second District.

A SCENE

Which Will Live in One of the Brightest Pages of the Queen City's History.

WELCOME OF THE SIXTH.

The Soldiers Wept Silently For Very Joy, and the Thousands of Spectators Wept, Too.

Remnant of the Regiment Reached Cincinnati About Midnight and Received an Ovation.

Special to The News.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Five months ago the 6th United States infantry marched through this city on its way to southland, to do and die for its country. The scene which attended its departure was one which will never be forgotten. Fort Thomas has been its home for years, and the good people of the Queen City had learned to know and love the soldiers of the 6th. Five hundred strong they marched away to face pestilence, famine and all the attendant horrors of cruel war, and thousands of citizens turned out to bid them farewell.

At midnight the remnant of that brave throng again entered the gates of Cincinnati. Sickness and the bullets of the enemy had so decimated their ranks that there remained but 82 of the gallant boys who had left behind them all that they loved and held most dear upon that memorable afternoon in the early spring.

And what a homecoming it was! Under the vaulted roof of the Grand Central depot there took place a scene which will live as one of the brightest pages in the Queen City's history. It was a scene which is absolutely beyond the power of pen to describe; a scene that wrenched the nerves of the strongest men and sent women into hysterics. Thousands of people rushed through the gates leading to the depot and tore their clothes and struggled like demons to get one glimpse of the returned heroes. They wanted to welcome the fighting 6th back home, but from a welcome it became an absolute frenzy of hysterical excitement.

It was impossible to control the surging throngs. The people of Cincinnati had waited long to show the 6th how much they love and honor them, and when the moment came they were not to be denied. There had been some attempt to place a guard about the depot and keep every one outside except the relatives and immediate friends of the boys in blue, but it would have been just as easy to turn the course of a mighty river with a spoonful of sand. The people charged the police and surged into the depot in a mighty irresistible throng.

It seemed as thou the keynote of human nature was touched in an instant. Wives clasped their husbands in their arms; sisters, mothers and sweethearts did the same; little prattling infants clutched and pulled at the bearded faces of the soldiers. And through it all those bronzed heroes, who had faced the shock of battle without a tremor, stood helpless and wept silently for very joy. There were other women there and they were weeping, too, but not in the same spirit. Their heroes were still in fair Cuba, forever beyond the reach of human emotion, and in the happy reunion of the moment these poor women had no part.

The thousands of spectators wept, too. It was one great, big tribute to human love. But the first greetings over, the scene soon changed. There were sharp words of command and the soldier boys fell in line. Bands began to play, and out of the depot into the street the boys marched amid the wildest enthusiasm. The second section had arrived shortly after the first, and the same scenes were repeated. They, too, marched through the depot into the street. Then, at the word of command, the triumphal procession began. It was a grand ovation all along the line of march. Cheering throngs filled the streets, fireworks were displayed upon all sides.

When the regiment reached Newport there was another ovation. The citizens of that city turned out en masse and gave the boys a welcome which they will never forget.

Field Up Only Obsolete Arms.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Time's Candia correspondent says the Mussulmans are yielding up only obsolete arms and have not yet brought in any Martini rifles.

ARE LEAVING.

Outlying Positions in Porto Rico Occupied by Spaniards Are Being Relinquished.

THE AMERICAN FLAG BEING HOISTED.

Spanish Troops Are Concentrating at Arecibo, Whence They Will Be Sent to San Juan by Rail.

Spanish Control is Now Confined to Less Than One-Third of the Island—The Sessions of the Evacuating Commissioners Without Friction.

Special to The News:

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 21.—The evacuation of the outlying positions occupied by the Spaniards began Monday. Aguadilla, San Sebastian and Lares were abandoned by them, and the troops of Gen. Garretson's brigade and the 11th infantry moved in and hoisted the American flag. The Spanish troops from the abandoned positions are being concentrated at Arecibo, from whence they will reach San Juan by railroad as soon as transportation is available. They could not enter the city before owing to its crowded condition.

On Wednesday the Spaniards will evacuate the island of Vieques, where a company of American troops, dispatched from Gen. Grant's brigade has been landed. The Spanish troops from the island of Vieques will remain at Humacao until the Spaniards fall on the line of the military road. Spanish control is now confined to within a line drawn from Humacao to Abonito, and from there to Arecibo, less than one-third of the island.

The Spanish evacuation commissioners, at the meeting of the Spanish and American commissioners Monday, officially informed the Americans that they had been notified of the sailing from Spain of two transports intended to embark troops here and also that 400 Spanish soldiers will sail from here Wednesday on a transport which is expected from Cuba. The departing troops consist of 200 sick men and 200 members of the engineers' regiment.

The meeting of the commissioners was entirely without friction, and it was owing to the good feeling prevailing between our soldiers and those of Spain that it was decided to allow the company of Americans to land at the island of Vieques before the Spaniards left.

It was decided, in the interest of the order of the island, to allow Americans to enter the Spanish lines and vice versa, in pursuit of marauders. This obliterates the neutral zone and it is believed it will result in the complete suppression of disorders at Utuado and other places in the interior and afford protection to native and Spanish residents alike.

In spite of the fact that some of them have been disillusioned, the influx of American promoters continues. Most of them are at Ponce and unable to reach San Juan, owing to the military regulations. An agent of the American Sugar Refining Co. is here and many others are seeking business opportunities, franchises and concessions. All of them are fretting over the unavoidable delay.

The condition of the troops on the island is not improving. Almost two thousand men have reported sick. Gen. Brooke is doing all in his power to improve the condition of the soldiers and afford them every comfort possible. He has ordered every military tent on the island to be fitted with flooring.

Extra Mail Delivery in Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Postmaster Charles Edgar Brown, of Cincinnati, called upon First Assistant Postmaster General Heath Tuesday afternoon. Brown has arranged for an extra delivery of mail in the wholesale district of Cincinnati.

Bayard's Condition.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 21.—Thomas Bayard continually loses ground, although his wonderful constitution makes a strong resistance. He passed a restless night Monday night and Tuesday was weaker than at any time during his sickness. The end is looked for in the course of a few days.

Col. Richard M. Johnson Dying.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Col. Richard Malcolm Johnson, the novelist and lecturer, is reported as dying at the Maryland general hospital in this city. Col. Johnson has been ill for several months and his physicians say his death is but a question of time. At midnight he was still alive.

OHIO.

An Ingenious Convict Manages to be Shipped Out of the Ohio Penitentiary in a Box Which

WAS MADE FOR IRON CASTING

He Has a Record of Escaping From Places of Confinement and is an All Around Crook.

A Veteran Takes His Own Life—Had Been an Invalid For Twenty Years—The Boat Burned Near Toledo Was the Maude Preston.

Special to The News.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21.—Francis Emmerson is known to the police of half a dozen cities under different names. He is an all-round crook, at one time served a term on Blackwell's Island and has a record of escaping from places of confinement. His right name is Thos. McKeon and his father still lives at 226 North Twenty-sixth street, New York city. In company with Harry Lincoln, Charles Thomas and Ed O'Malley, he was sent to the penitentiary from Cleveland in 1896 to serve five years for pocket-picking.

Emmerson was made shipping clerk in the stamp shop. It is the custom to ship heavy iron work made at the stamp shop in barrels. This custom was broken for the first and presumably the last time Tuesday, when, at Emmerson's request, a large box was made ostensibly to contain a large shipment to a Virginia merchant. After the box was delivered at the stamp shop it was secretly altered by him to suit his needs. Shortly after 4 o'clock the foreman was called to inspect a shipment of goods to be made. Emmerson showed him the box, packed, and it was examined and passed. When the foreman was out of the room the goods were hastily taken out of the box and Emmerson substituted. The box was placed on a wagon bound for the train and passed through the gates. Hardly had the wagon left the penitentiary when the escape was detected. The foreman pursued the wagon on its road, but did not reach it in time. As soon as it crossed High street on the way to the freight depot Emmerson turned a thumb screw on the inside of the box lid. It opened and he emerged dressed in a suit of citizens' clothes, which he had worn underneath his convict uniform.

A passers-by saw him get out of the box and called to the driver. That worthy stopped the team in time to see Emmerson disappear down a side street. Nothing has been heard of him since, though the officials have a clew which they think will in the end lead to the detection of his whereabouts.

The Maud Preston Burned.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 21.—The sandsucker, Maud Preston, belonging to Capt. Gillespie, burned on Maumee bay, five miles from the city, about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The crew escaped in boats. The boat was insured for $3,000, which is said to fully cover the loss. She was towing the barge Fostoria into the harbor, but the latter escaped without injury.

Arrested Charged With Arson.

MCCONNELLSVILLE, O., Sept. 21.—As a result of Sunday's conflagration the election Monday was carried by 184 majority for water works. The excitement and bitterness of feeling Monday night was terrible, and Tuesday morning the whole city was dumbfounded by the arrest of Lynn Perkins, charged with setting fire to the C. L. Barker warerooms.

A Veteran Takes His Life.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Joshua Cain, aged 60, a veteran of the civil war, an ex-saloonist and an invalid for the last 20 years, living with his wife and 9-year-old son at Benson and Williams streets, Lockland, committed suicide in bed at 6:45 o'clock Tuesday morning by shooting himself behind the left ear with a pistol.

Ohio Circuit Court Organized.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Sept. 21.—The Ohio circuit court organized Tuesday by electing J. L. Price, of Lima, chief justice, and Judge Summers, of Springfield, secretary. The court schedule adopted assigns judges from all the other districts to the First (Cincinnati) by two and three-week assignments to help that district out in its work.

The French steamer La Georges Croise arrived at Santiago Tuesday morning from San Domingo City with 150 refugees and sailed Tuesday afternoon with 50 passengers for Neuvitas.

AMERICAN FLAG.

It Floats From the Flag Staff of the Trocha Hotel in Havana, Cuba.

AMERICAN MARINES GUARD OLD GLORY

The Flag Proudly Floats Over the Headquarters of the American Evacuation Commission.

All the Members of the Commission Raised Their Hats and Cheered the Stars and Stripes—Provision for the Return of Refugees.

Special to The News.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning the first American flag in Havana was hoisted on the flagstaff of the Trocha hotel, the headquarters of the American evacuation commission. A guard of marines was posted at the entrance of the grounds.

Col. Clous and Capt. Payne stood on the roof of the hotel at either side of the flagstaff. At 10 o'clock sharp a quartermaster of the steamer Resolute hoisted the flag, which unfurled and fluttered proudly in the breeze.

All the members of the commission raised their hats and cheered the Stars and Stripes. The approaches to the grounds at either end of the street were patrolled by squads of the Guardia Civile in order that the commissioners might not be molested.

Tuesday morning a widow and two children, evidently persons of refinement, but in abject want, approached Gen. Wade, president of the commission, and pleaded for relief. The widow and children were seated in the dining room of the hotel and given a hearty meal. Others in need were equally well treated, all who applied receiving relief of some sort.

The commissioners had nothing to say concerning the report of a protest at the length of time asked by the Spanish commission for evacuation, denying all knowledge of such action. They maintain a strict reserve.

The Spanish mail steamer Alfonso XIII. sailed for Spain Tuesday afternoon carrying, besides 1,200 passengers, mostly women and children, 1,000 sick soldiers.

Marquis Cervera, military governor of Marianao, has issued an order providing for the return of refugees from the country—reconcentrados—to their farms and fields, offering absolute protection to all those going back to their homes and lands. To this end he has arranged for three omnibuses to run twice a week from Marianao to different interior points in the vicinity, taking, free of charge, the families and baggage of those who wish to return to their homes. The civil governor besides issuing orders to the mayors of Cano and Bauto to co-operate with the mayor of Marianao, has to the same end set aside the sum of $500 to be distributed among those families who return to labor on the farms.

GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA.

He Will Be Welcomed as a Hero by Americans at Santiago—Lawton Preparing for a Big Reception.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Sept. 21.—Calixto Garcia arrived at Jiguani Monday on his way to Santiago. He will probably go from here to the United States, where his daughter is ill. He arrived at Palma Sorania Tuesday, reaching San Diego Wednesday.

Gen. Lawton intends to receive Gen. Garcia Wednesday as an honored guest. As he now holds no official position in the Cuban army he will be treated by the American commander as a distinguished private citizen and a great soldier.

Gen. Wood will go to the outside limits of the town to welcome the Cuban leader, and a guard of honor will meet him and escort him through the town to the palace, where he will be received by Gen. Lawton. A levee will be held, at which the various American officials will be presented to Garcia.

Kansas City Wins the Pennant.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 21.—In a gallantly fought battle before a wild crowd of 8,000 fans, Kansas City Tuesday won the Western league pennant for 1898. The game was replete with brilliant plays, and was won strictly on its merits.

Japan Supports the Czar's Peace Proposal.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 21.—The Japanese government has replied to the circular of Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, suggesting international disarmament. The reply supports the czar's proposal.

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MY FIRST AT HOME

By SUSAN BROWN ROBBINS.

We had [illegible] hard all day moving. The carpets were down and most of the furniture [illegible] We must get through today [illegible] but night was [illegible] there was at home [illegible] to get.

[illegible] as we sat [illegible] supper [illegible] get [illegible] off and get that [illegible] her said. "We wouldn't have to unpack it tonight you know, just drive it into the barn and leave it [illegible] morning."

"All right," said Nat, starting up energetically. "I'm ready. But say, Mide, what we do about Katie?"

"O, I didn't thought of her," and they hooted at the idea [illegible]

"I will stay here and rest. I [illegible] I am not afraid to be left alone."

In a few minutes they had harnessed the horse and rattled away. I cleared up our few supper dishes and then went into the front room, which was all in order, and settled myself in the most comfortable chair.

It was something of an experiment our moving into this old farmhouse, and I sat in the deepening dusk laying plans for the future. By the time I had made all our fortunes in several different ways, I began to wonder why the boys did not return.

I was not a bit afraid, but I thought I would draw the curtains and light a lamp so as to see what time it was. Just as I came to this decision I saw the light of a lantern coming down the road. It came rapidly along and to my surprise turned into our yard.

"O, dear!" I thought, "if they knock I shall have to go to the door."

I sat there waiting and listening for the knock, but it did not come. I had just given a sigh of relief, thinking that after all they had gone on, when I heard a sound that made my heart give a sudden jump.

A window in the kitchen was being softly opened. I had almost closed the door when I came in, but through the crack I could see that the kitchen was flooded with light. I heard heavy breathing, then some one came down on the floor with a solid thud.

"Land!" a loud voice said. "I ain't so light as I used to be, and that window is kind of a close fit. Can't I help you in, Mis' Snell? Here, give me your hand—there you be. Now, we'll peek round and have a real good time."

"You don't s'pose there's anybody here, do you Loizy?"

"No," came the answer promptly. "I see the boys goin' home just a little while ago. I guess the girl didn't come to-day, I didn't happen to see 'em when they went by this morning. Well, they have got things fixed up real handy, and I should think they'd got most of their things here by the looks, shouldn't you? That's a real handsome looking stove; most new, I guess."

There came the rattling of stove lids just here and I crept to the door and peeped through the crack. Loizy was holding the lantern and was peering into the oven, while Mis' Snell stood by, looking sharply around the room.

"Kind of a small oven, ain't it? Now I want one that will hold four good, big pie plates. Say, let's go upstairs first and see how they've got it fixed up there."

"All right," assented Mis Snell.

"These stairs are awful steep. Here, I'll let you go ahead and carry the lantern."

I could hear the stairs creaking as they went up. They shut the door behind them, so I could not hear their voices.

"Now, what shall I do?" I reflected. "It seems a little mean to hear everything they say, but it is lots of fun, and if I make any noise to let them know I am here it will scare them out of their wits."

They were gone upstairs a long time, and I began to get nervous. What if the boys should come back? That would be interesting. At last I heard the two women climbing down.

"I don't see what they want to furnish so many rooms for," Loizy was saying. "There ain't but three of them. I don't see what they expect to do with this old farm, anyway."

"Perhaps they'll take summer boarders," suggested Mis' Snell.

"May be, but that girl don't appear very tough—a little, dried up looking thing."

"Listeners never hear any good of themselves," I thought.

"Now let's look in the buttery. I always like to see folks' buttories. Well, that's a 'mazin' pretty set of dishes. It looks like one the Devens girls got selling tea. And ain't that a handsome glass dish. They've got dishes enough, but there don't seem to be anything much to eat. Here's some crackers, but the bread jar is empty. I guess they hain't brought their victuals yet."

There was some further talk and rattling of dishes, and then they came out.

"Now we'll go and have a look at the north front room."

I made a rapid mental calculation about the points of the compass and breathed easier when I decided that I was in the south front room.

"My!" went on Loizy. "Ain't you glad we come? I don't know when I've had such a good time. This is the room Mis Jacob Emmons used to have for a spare room, but I guess by the looks they are going to use it common. This carpet wasn't big enough, was it? Well, I think them painted edges look neat, but kind of skimpy. My! and they're going to use the open fireplace. Now I should have wanted that bricked up and papered over and fixed up kind of neat. Well, there ain't much to see here, let's go into the other front room."

I started up, and as I saw the light under the door, I slipped quietly into a little bedroom next the kitchen. I was none too quick, either, for immediately I heard them in the room I had just left.

"Well, now, this looks kind of homelike. Guess they like to read, by the looks of that table, and just see the books in that case. And I declare! There's an old-fashioned desk just like the one Mis' Jacob used to have, and if it ain't in just the same place she had hers! Now I call that curious."

"That's a real handsome chair, ain't it?" put in Mis' Snell.

"Yes, it is—and it's comfortable, too. I've seen 'em something like it that was the most uncomfortable things I ever set in."

"Why!" she exclaimed, suddenly, "I'd clean forgot there was a bedroom there. It ain't a very big one, but anyway let's look in."

And now I was in a predicament. There was no time to plan escape. I could only step behind the door as they came in. They set the lantern on the bureau, and then with their backs toward me began to inspect the window draperies.

I was flustered and I did not reflect on the consequences, or I never should have turned out that lantern. I only thought, "If it was dark I could escape." The light stood temptingly near me. I very softly stepped toward it, my fingers clutched the screw, and the deed was done.

I never was so scared in my life as I was an instant later, when two blood-curdling shrieks rent the air. The moon was just rising and shown distinctly into the room. I could see Loizy and Mis' Snell standing there howling at me.

I tried to tell them who I was, but couldn't make myself heard. They kept on screaming, and with a sudden rush bolted past me.

The old faded wrapper I had on looked white in the moonlight, and as I suddenly realized that they had taken me for a ghost, I was seized with an irresistible [illegible]

[illegible] forgot [illegible] There they [illegible] of me. I [illegible] what they were saying.

"What was that to-day Loizy?" gasped Mis' Snell.

"Why, if I ever saw a— O there it comes again!" [illegible] broke into a fit [illegible]

The next morning I returned Loizy's letter. She [illegible] little rasp when [illegible] recovered herself [illegible] it from my hand [illegible]

"Wouldn't you like some of my butter?" she said. "I've just worked it over, and was going to carry some to you."

She urged it upon me, and I accepted the bribe.

As I went out of the door she asked:

"Do you think there's any chance of its being a fair day?"

"No," I answered, viewing the sky, which had become overcast since sunrise. "I don't think there's the ghost of a chance."

OFFICIAL DIGNITY AT WASHINGTON

If $8,000 Will Not Maintain It, Neither Will $25,000.

The retirement of Mr. Day from the office of secretary of state on the express ground that he is not rich enough to maintain the social prestige of the position, affords a striking illustration of the extent to which Washington society has drifted away from the republican simplicity of its early days. It is likely it will also rise to a movement toward increasing the salaries of members of the cabinet, says the San Francisco Call.

It was clearly the intention of the founders of our government that the highest offices should be not only within the reach of the poorest citizen, but that they should carry with them salaries large enough to admit of their acceptance by men who had no private fortunes. The fathers of the republic, however, expected Washington society to continue on a plane of republican simplicity of manners and living. It was not foreseen by them that social leaders at the capital would ape the customs of London and Paris and that state officials would be required to live like princes.

A member of the cabinet receives $8,000 a year. The law does not require him to maintain anything in the way of social state. He may live at a hotel or in a modest flat if he chooses. Neither does the sentiment of the country at large require him to keep a mansion, a carriage and a retinue of servants. It asks of him no elaborate dinners and no grand receptions. In fact, it does not require of a cabinet minister as much in the way of hospitality as it does of the governor of a state. Clearly, therefore, there is nothing in the conditions of the office that necessarily entail a lavish way of living, and if there is a demand for that sort of thing the demand is a fictitious one, created solely by Washington society itself.

It is to be regretted that any American should feel himself debarred from the service of the nation by the lack of a private fortune. It will be a bad day for this country when, by reason of our social customs, none but the rich can afford to hold high offices at Washington. That fact is recognized at the capital itself, and it is for this reason some papers there are now busily engaged in creating a sentiment favorable to an increase of salaries. Their idea is that since our society has advanced to the style of living at imperial capitals the salaries paid by the government should also be imperial.

The members of the British cabinet receive $25,000 a year. They maintain stately homes in London and entertain on a grand scale. Washington people would like that style adopted by us. It would enliven Washington winters and help Washington trade. Incidentally it would boom Washington real estate by making the city a desirable place of residence for the rich as the social center of the nation.

There are, however, serious objections to the plan proposed. A raise in salaries under prevailing conditions would simply mean a raise in the general style of living, and ere long there would be a demand for another raise. Even with a salary of $25,000 a year no man without a private fortune can maintain the position of a cabinet minister in London. Social prestige is like an open poker game—there is no limit to the amount of the raise.

Any man who has the moral courage to defy the demands of a luxurious society dominated by idlers can live in Washington, perform all the duties of a cabinet officer and save money on $8,000 a year; and a man who lacks that quality ought not to be secretary of state. This is a rich country but it would be better to vote more money for river improvements than for dinner-giving and grand receptions at Washington.

WATTERSON ON EXPANSION.

In an Interview He Declares Himself a Radical Imperialist.

New York Herald: "I am all expansionist," said Mr. Waterson "an expansionist of the deepest dye. I believe we should not only have Cuba and Porto Rico, but that we should keep every island in the Philippine group. In short, I think wherever the Stars and Stripes have been raised, at a cost of blood or otherwise, they should float henceforth forever. I am not in favor of hauling down a single American flag that has been raised during this war, and I believe that my sentiments in this regard are the sentiments of the great mass of the American people.

"Like a young lion we have burst into the arena of the world's great powers. By right of a peerless navy and splendid army we enter as conquerors and why should we not demand and get from the vanquished foe every foot of land which was bought by the blood of American soldiers at Manila? It will be just as hard to hold one island in the Philippines as to hold the whole group. Under circumstances which the future alone can reveal it may be harder. The thing to do, therefore, is to keep them all.

"There is one side of this Philippine question that the public has thought little of, I believe. Who knows what fifty or one hundred years may do? Who knows but that in that length of time the Pacific ocean may become the world's great commercial highway, as the Atlantic ocean is to-day? The new century will unfold conditions as astounding as this one has.

"We have Hawaii. Suppose the scene of the world's activity and commerce shifts to Asia and Africa? It is not an improbable thing. Then think how inestimably valuable would be the Philippine islands. With the long coast line of California—the richest coast in the world—with Alaska away to the north, and Hawaii to the south what a valuable possession these islands would be.

"If we do not hold the Philippines now we may have to buy them back in thirty-five or fifty years at a cost of blood much greater than has been spent already."

Europe Can't Take our Measure.

Philadelphia Inquirer: It is curious how the European press goes forward in its habit of attributing to the American people thoughts and opinions which are entirely European. By common consent these papers attribute to the United States a vastly increased consciousness of innate strength as the result of the Spanish war. That increased consciousness of the strength of America is credited almost solely to European countries. In this war Americans know that they have not put forth their strength. Their memory of the vast contest of a third of a century ago has made this one seem trivial. It was then they realized on power in war and [illegible] not forgotten, although the Europeans apparently had.

A STRANGE MURDER.

WAS DUE TO HYPNOTIC INFLUENCE.

Soldier Kills Clergyman — Murderer Claims His Victim's Divorced Wife Hypnotized Him, While It Is Contended That He Influenced Her.

CROWERING in abject terror in a cell in the little jail at Waukegan, Ill., sits Carl Pethke, formerly a soldier in the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., who, it is charged, as the result of hypnotic influence exerted by the divorced wife of the Rev. Samuel Breakwell, cut the throat of the preacher on the public street of the village of Highwood last week. On the other hand, Pethke is accused of having exerted a similar influence over the divorced wife of the murdered man, and was the cause of the separation of the couple.

It is a strange and in many respects a revolting story. The divorced Mrs. Breakwell is seventy-eight years old, and the skin on her face is puckered into a thousand wrinkles. She was the second wife of the murdered man, who was many years younger than she, and after the divorce the husband married a much younger woman, who survives him.

The second Mrs. Breakwell was the mother of three children, one son and two daughters, who are married and live in the vicinity. Pethke is a surly fellow, forty-five years old, and lived in the house with aged Mrs. Breakwell. In fact, the couple have resided in the house for several years, and Mrs. Breakwell lived there when her husband obtained the divorce on the ground of desertion.

The victim was a Baptist minister, and for a year past had a charge in Darien, Wis. He was a retired merchant and had accumulated considerable property in the town of Highwood and the surrounding country. The house in which Mrs. Breakwell and Pethke lived was built with the money of Mrs. Breakwell and her husband, but after the divorce Mrs. Breakwell deeded or signed her share to Pethke. Mr. Breakwell claimed his share in the house, on the ground that he had loaned her money with which to complete it, and it was the old clergyman's attempt to obtain possession of the property that led to the murder.

A constable notified Mrs. Breakwell and Pethke two weeks ago that they must vacate, and Pethke claims he was driven to desperation because the minister would show him no mercy.

The murder was one of the most fiendish atrocity. On Wednesday, August 17, the aged clergyman came down from Darien to visit his children. As he was walking along the principal street of Highwood, his Bible under his arm, Pethke stole up behind him and, seizing him by the beard, cut his throat, severing the jugular vein.

As the victim fell the frenzied murderer stabbed him time and again in the face and throat, cutting his nose off and inflicting most hideous wounds. Pethke then gave himself up and claimed to have acted in self-defense, although the dead man was unarmed and fully twenty-five years older than his murderer. Owing to the excited state of the public mind, Pethke was hurried off to the jail at Waukegan and a strong guard put over him to prevent mob violence.

What was the influence the aged divorced wife had over Pethke and what could have been the cause of her great liking for him? Pethke says the Rev. Mr. Breakwell was so stingy and mean that his wife was forced to leave him, and that he took her in out of pity. She refused to go back to him, and he obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion, shortly afterward marrying a younger woman.

CARL PETHKE,
The Soldier Murderer.

Samuel Breakwell, son of the murdered man, says Pethke had exerted and exercised an undue influence over his mother for years, and that had it not been for Pethke the divorce would never have come about.

Young Breakwell is a believer in spiritualism as well as hypnotism, and says that he has talked with his father's spirit several times since the murder. He is kind enough to say that his mother was influenced by Pethke, but there are others who say Pethke was under the influence of the old woman. The latter did not go to the funeral, and as the cortege was making its way to the cemetery Mrs. Breakwell was waiting at the jail to interview the murderer. She did not see the victim after he was stricken down, although her children say she would not have been turned away. She had lived with the dead man more than thirty-five years.

Mrs. Breakwell always spoke of her husband as a tyrant, and Pethke came to regard her as a much-injured woman. Living in the same house with the divorced wife and hearing her constant plaints fearing that disaster would overtake them and both be driven into the street, he brooded over the situation until, as he claims, he became desperate.

He says the influence of Mrs. Breakwell was such that he could not resist doing what he did, but he claims he cannot tell what that influence was. He asserts that the aged minister insulted and reviled him every time they met, and drove him crazy with his taunts.

He is a pitiable object now as he sits in his cell fearful of the fate that awaits him as a consequence of his crime, and his keepers think he is upon the verge of madness. His only visitor is Mrs. Breakwell, who, however, fails to cheer him with her presence or her words of encouragement. Her influence over him is gone.

These two constitute a strange couple. Pethke was the company tailor in his regiment and met Mrs. Breakwell at Fort Sheridan when she came there as a nurse in the families of the officers. She went out nursing, although her husband was rich, and soon she and Pethke began occupying the house. He said he built the house while Mrs. Breakwell owned the lot; that he borrowed $600, and that Mr. Breakwell induced the lender of the money to sue him.

This led to the murder. Pethke says the clergyman put his wife out of his house and refused to support her, and that is why she went to Pethke's, she having no other place to go. He claims that Mr. Breakwell used the vilest language toward him and that he was abusing him when the murder occurred.

THE DIVORCED MRS. BREAKWELL.

The Rev. Mr. Breakwell's life was a mixture of romance and hard business sense. Forty years ago he was a well-to-do tradesman in an English village. His wife dying he married her sister, a widow named Mrs. Jane Speers, notwithstanding the English law did not recognize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. This wife was the Mrs. Breakwell who lived with Pethke.

To further complicate matters, the second wife's son by her first husband married her husband's daughter by his first wife, and this created dissensions and quarreling. Her husband's children by his first wife declare the second wife was grasping and constantly demanded money. They say this is how she got the money to buy the land upon which Pethke's house was built.

These stepchildren also say their stepmother had a most violent temper, and being older than their father, had great influence over him, just as she had over Pethke later on. Her enmity, it is claimed, was particularly directed toward her niece and stepdaughter, who had married her son.

Breakwell's estate, worth $100,000 or more, will go to his children by his first and second marriages and his present wife. He has no children by his latest marriage.

King of Thieves.

The Viennese police have reason to pride themselves on the capture of an individual who is regarded among the light-fingered gentlemen of the continent as the king of thieves. This man appears to have possessed a magic power over bolts and bars, and no fewer than 200 burglaries have been scored to his account during the last few years. He affected somewhat the line of policy adopted by Robin Hood, Claude Duval and Dick Turpin, for he exhibited at times the traits of chivalry and generosity which are popularly supposed in fiction to have marked the characters of some of the historical knights of the highway. He burgled, not always with the sordid object of stealing, but from a professional pride that prompted him to overcome obstacles. The more difficult the bolts and bars the more he desired to win his way through them. When he had succeeded he would leave a card or a written compliment to the locksmith and go away with empty hands. But his ambition has overleaped itself and he has landed in a cell, which is no wonder, seeing how the actions of a chivalrous burglar are liable to be looked upon with suspicion by the police.—Westminster Gazette.

Doing His Duty.

Percy—"Here, barber, what are you doing?" The Barber—"I'm going to trim your eyebrows, as there don't seem to be any other hair on your face."—New York Journal.

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WHAT DO YOU WANT.
If you want help—a situation, have something to sell or rent, or if you wish to buy something, remember that a "want" in the NEWS costs much less than in any other paper and will bring you more answers than in all the other papers in the aggregate. If you want a girl, you are sure to find a good one through a "want" in THE NEWS. A lady had a want in the Times a week and got no girl. She placed it in THE NEWS, and before 8 p. m. had several applications and secured a first-class girl.

REDUCED FARES
To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.
Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To SARATOGA, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To PITTSBURG, PA.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address C. L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Toledo every Sunday via C. H. & D. only $1 for the round trip.
Religious Meeting, Linwood Park, Vermillion, O., August 22 1898—Agents of the C. H. & D. Ry. north of and including Dayton will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 1st to 22d inclusive, good going date of sale good returning from Vermillion up to and including August 31st, 1898.
Omaha and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C. H. & D. Ry. will sell round trip tickets at $30.50.
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IN LONELINESS.

How still the old gray house! How very still!
No voice, no step, no sound of work or play!
Each door is locked above its deep, warm sill,
Each window curtained from the summer day.
The creeping grasses over-run the walks,
Crowd close about the door steps, rank and tall,
The wild birds nest among the weedy stalks,
Black hornets glue their mud cells to the wall.

The idle well sweep leans above the well,
Viewing its idle image far below,
Where once the plashing bucket rose and fell,
Where long, bright ferns and greenest mosses grow.

The shed door stands ajar, and growing things
Have pushed their curious blades and leaves between,
But stand in check, with awesome quiverings,
At something in the silence felt or seen.

The long, low barn is silent as the dead,
Only the sunbeams creep along the walls,
Only the shy mouse scurries, at your tread,
Across the dusty floors and vacant stalls.

The apple-trees from their scant depths of green,
Extend long, blackened, ghostly arms to greet;
The arbor vines have barred, with leafy screen,
The door that opened to the old retreat.

Abandoned? No. They who these paths have trod,
Whose handiwork in fading lines we trace,
Are lying now beneath this very sod
Blending their ashes with the old, loved place.

—Laura Garland Carr in Granite Monthly.

Teddy's Yell

Fresh from the ranks of Roosevelt's rough riders, pale from loss of blood and the pain of a troublesome wound in his right shoulder, Sergt. P. F. Webster of troop I, First United States volunteer cavalry, arrived in Chicago one day last week. His right arm was in a sling. He looked the typical American soldier as he grinned at the inquisitive man who scraped an acquaintance in order to get a breath of war news at first hand. To a reporter for the Record the sergeant said frankly:

"No, sir I ain't lookin' for no more glory. I've had all I want of war for the rest of my natural life. I've been a soldier, and I'm satisfied. The other fellows can have the rest of it."

Sergt. Webster is a Texas boy and carries with him to the residence of his relatives, in this city, an honorable discharge from the army. He was a trooper in the Texas rangers, 100 of whom joined the rough riders.

"Where'd you get the ball, lad?" asked one solicitous stranger of the broad-shouldered trooper

"Well, we called the place Corey, but I heard a Spaniard say it was La Quasina."

"Bullet there yet?" asked the Chicagoan.

"No; just said 'how de do' and went on" was the answer.

"Did it knock you down when it struck you?"

"I never knew it touched me till long after the whole fight was over. When we got back to camp I tried to put my gun on my shoulder and it hurt like blue blazes. Then I knew some feller on the other side had hit me, and I was kind of tickled. But that was only at first, before it commenced to hurt so bad."

"Tell us about the fight, won't you?" asked three or four who had been waiting for a chance to get in the query.

"Well, it wasn't much like what I thought a fight 'ud be," said the sergeant. "We were coming up the road between a great mass of rocks and a thick underbrush growth. The advance guard was marching by twos—"

"Advance guard was made up of Cubans, wasn't it?" ventured one listener.

"Not on your blamed life," was the quick reply, and the disgusted tone of the sergeant told what he thought of the Americans' allies. Then he continued:

"Well, they fired on us, and we couldn't see 'em at all. This kept up for maybe twenty minutes, our boys firing blind right and left into the brush and yelling like all h—l! They were so mad at seeing our fellows shot down, and then it was their first time under fire. This kept up for about twenty minutes, and when our boys ran into the brush after them, they ducked their nut and we never did hear what became of them. They were more snakes than we were and could get through the grass quicker. No, there wasn't no command. But while we were standin' still, kindo' stunned except for firin' in every direction, along came old Col. 'Teddy.' He didn't have any sword, but a gun in his mitt. His eyes were fiercer than brimstone and he just waved that gun and shut his jaw together, and he hollered, 'Come on, boys!' and went in 'to beat the band' after those Spaniards. Maybe the boys didn't follor him. They didn't get into troops or squadron, but just the whole regiment in one mob tore after 'Teddy,' and they ran so hard and so far that we had to send out a guard to bring them back, or they'd be chasin' the Spaniards yet."

Vases for Flowers.

I was in a china shop the other day and among the many beautiful things I fell to admiring the vases, in a great variety of shapes and colors. Then I began to imagine the different ones filled with flowers, and to my surprise I found that there were very few in which flowers would look really well, says a contributor to the Record. The vases were, as a rule, too beautiful and conspicuous in themselves, and would unavoidably draw the eye away from the flowers, whose loveliness they are intended to set off.

I have seen great bunches of the most charming blossoms made almost hideous by the vases they were placed in. Many people feel this, but do not know just what to do. When they buy a vase they choose a pretty one, and in nine cases out of ten when they take it home and arrange flowers in it disappointment is the result. In consequence of this I have heard the law laid down that flowers should be arranged only in plain glass vessels, and one who adheres to this rule would certainly be safe.

Nothing could be more becoming to some flowers than the old-fashioned V-shaped champagne glass, flaring out at the rim. Two or three roses or a few sweet peas lightly arranged are perfect in this, and in a tall vase of this shape (that has of late years been so fashionable for long-stemmed roses, etc.), tall garden lilies acquire a grace and dignity no other settings could give them. The little flare at the top allows the stalks to lean away from one another and take natural poses. Ferns are lovely, too, in this shape.

Then every lover of flowers ought to possess a small fish globe; the shape is good for many things. Peonies fall away from each other, and leave room for their foliage between, and look lovely in this shape. So also do roses and ferns with sweet peas. For violets pansies and other small flowers in small bunches a small round vase with a broad crinkley flare at the top is excellent. This flare supports the flowers well, and you need not crowd them together so much.

An iris needs a tall, straight vase, with a few sprays put into it with only its own leaves, and set where one can see it in silhouette, and if possible above the level of the eye. You do not want to look down into a bunch of iris; they lose half their characteristic grace and beauty.

There is some delicately-tinted green glass that is most becoming to flowers, but most of it is too green, and there is one kind of glass that looks as if one were looking into water, and its decorations are little horizontal streaks of brown and bluish green, like ripples on the surface of water, and a few sprays of grass and water weeds, etc. It is quite expensive, but very lovely, and comes in nice shapes, and the flower stems look so cool and comfortable, quite as if they belonged there.

One great advantage in a glass vase is that one can see the stems, and that makes the flowers seem more natural and as if they were still growing.

Irish Bacon Curers' Policy.

Canadian hog raisers and pork packers need not imagine that their Irish competitors will yield supremacy in the English bacon market without a struggle, says Farmers' Advocate of Canada. The bacon curers of Ireland have spent money freely in order to secure the class of hogs they wanted and from which their handsomest profits were derived. Realizing that the foundation of success lay in breeding an improved type conforming to modern requirements, we find that since 1885 what is called the Bacon Curers Association has expended not less than $10,000, chiefly in the introduction of high-class boars, which as a rule are given free of cost to the farmers on condition that they are properly fed and cared for, used only for breeding purposes, and that neighbors are charged only the ordinary service fee. The Association employs inspectors, who visit those portions of the country from which the curers obtain their hogs, and make reports, after which the animals are allotted. If a farmer is found to have what is considered a bad type of animal, it is taken from him and another supplied. Sometimes they are changed from one district to another. Good three-months-old sows are occasionally sold at about £1 each. The inspector visits the farms from time to time to see that the animals are properly cared for. These breeding animals, which have been chiefly Yorkshires, have been purchased from English, Irish and Scotch breeders. Something over a year ago the Bacon Curers' Association started a breeding establishment or model piggery of their own near Limerick to provide boars for sections of the south and west districts of Ireland, and it is proposed to have a second one at Cork, each having an inspector who also keeps an eye on the feeding and general management of the hogs raised by farmers. It is hoped under this system they will get at the root of trouble experienced by the Irish trade in recent years and place it in a permanently prosperous condition.

J. H. Paddock, secretary of the Illinois live stock commission, and G. L. Bauer, assistant state veterinarian, have discovered some cases of Texas fever among cattle at Edwardsville, Illinois, and have ordered the farms and all exposed herds quarantined.

HOW THE AUTUMN BRIDE WILL APPEAR AT THE ALTAR

Autumn weddings are now the popular subject of the moment and for this auspicious occasion one of the chief questions is what is to be worn, not only by the bride but by her bridesmaids as well. Many choose the quiet travelling gown, but most girls have a preference for a white dress with all the necessary accessories and whether for the girl endowed with her full share of this world's goods or for the maiden with a slim purse, there are materials galore from the richest and heaviest satin to the dainty muslins and organdies.

White or cream colored satin is undoubtedly the most popular fabric especially for fall and winter weddings and if the material is not of too stiff a quality may be fashioned to hang in graceful folds and fit the figure to perfection. White silk is next in favor and mousselaine de soie, chiffon and other filmy textiles, although not so extensively employed, make decidedly pretty and dainty frocks which seem especially adapted for youthful brides.

The gowns exhibited by the fashionable couturieres differs very slightly in cut from those designed for June weddings. The princesse style is favored especially when satin is employed, and then there is the style with the train reaching directly from between the shoulders but not hiding the lines of the figure. Soft yoke or guimpe effects are particularly desirable and lace is employed extensively on these gowns.

A very smart gown of white satin has the skirt cut to open in front over a flounce of duchesse lace and has a circular flounce which is cut with godets in back. The flounce is trimmed with fine lace insertion appliqued on in bow knots and is attached to the skirt with a bias fold of satin. The entire skirt is lined throughout with taffeta, the flounce being interlined with canvas.

The corsage is a dainty affair of satin arranged with a draped effect, with yoke and vest of duchesse lace. The yoke is trimmed with tiny ruches of chiffon and extends over and forms the top part of the sleeves. A full bow of lace finishes the corsage. The satin sleeves are close fitting and are finished top and bottom with circular ruffles. White kid gloves and a filmy tulle veil completes this lovely outfit.

The gown intended for the bridesmaids who will accompany the wearer of this lovely frock, is equally attractive. Yellow silk muslin and cream lace are the textiles employed. The skirt is cut with an overdress, the top part of lace, made with a deep point in front, to which is attached the full ruffle of muslin. Ruches of silk muslin trim the foot of the skirt, which is made over a foundation skirt of taffeta of the same color.

The corsage has the lower part of the lace with the yoke of finely pleated silk muslin extending over the shoulders to form the tops of the sleeves, and made with a narrow pointed vest in front of lace, outlined with a narrow ruche. Bands of yellow velvet adorn the corsage and the girdle and belt are of the velvet caught with a fancy buckle. The sleeves, of the lace, are trimmed at the wrist and top with ruffles of lace. A leghorn hat, adorned with yellow feathers and heavy cream satin ribbon, caught up in a dashing manner back and slightly to one side of the front gives the finishing touch to this dainty gown and four or six bridesmaids dressed alike in dresses of this description will indeed form a pretty picture.

An exquisite frock of cream colored peau de soie, designed for a tall, graceful brunette, is cut princesse fashion and is handsomely trimmed with fine point lace arranged in festoons about the foot of the skirt caught up with imitation orange blossoms. The dress is lined throughout with silk, and has a yoke of shirred chiffon, outlined with bridal flowers. Small puffs adorn the top of the close fitting sleeves, which are finished with pointed cuffs, extending well over the hand. The high collar band is covered with chiffon, and has a full up standing ruffle of the same. A fine tulle veil accompanies this frock.

Flowers are always considered a necessary adjunct to the wedding and orange blossoms particularly so. This flower, however, has a very heavy perfume and one spray is considered sufficient in the bouquet. The bridesmaids usually carry blossoms to match their dresses. —Florence Healy.

Couldn't Refuse Him.

As the young man entered, the old man looked up and scowled.

"Well?" said the old man, shortly.

"Your daughter," began the young man, but the old man cut him off abruptly.

"I've noticed that you've been hanging around here a good deal," he said. "I suppose that you've come to tell me that you love her and want to marry her?"

"No," replied the young man, calmly. "I've come to tell you that she loves me and wants to marry me."

"What?" roared the old man.

"She says so herself," persisted the young man.

"I never heard of such an exhibition of egotistical impertinence," said the old man.

"Then you misunderstand me," explained the young man. "My assertion is dictated by policy and not by impertinence. You see, it's just this way: What I want is nothing to you, now, is it?"

"Why—er—not exactly."

"I might want a thousand pounds, but that wouldn't matter to you, would it?"

"Certainly not."

"You're under no obligations to supply me with what I want, are you?"

"Hardly."

"Then what a foolish proposition it would be for me to come to you and say, 'Mr. Parkinson, I have been very favorably impressed with your house and furniture,' or 'I think I'd like your daughter,' or anything else in that line. But when your daughter wants anything it's different. Now, isn't it different?"

"It certainly is different," admitted the old man, cautiously.

"Precisely," said the young man. "She and I figured that all out very carefully last night. You see, I have no particular prospects, and we could both see that there wasn't one chance in a hundred that you would give her to me. Then she suggested that you had never yet refused anything that she wanted, no matter what the cost might be, and that perhaps it would be a good plan to change the usual order somewhat. We sort of felt that it wouldn't be right to ask you to do anything for me, but it's different in her case, as I remarked before. So I'm here merely as her agent to say that she wants me, and that she wants me very much, and to ask you to please see that she gets me. She never has wanted anything so much as she wants me, and I am so favorably disposed towards her that, if you care to make the investment, I shall be quite willing to leave the terms entirely to you and her."

Naturally she got him. No wide-awake business man is going to overlook a chance to get such a fine sample of nerve in the family.

She Told Him After All.

It is told how a happy couple were honeymooning in the country, when the first packet of letters from home arrived, and the husband proposed to open one addressed to his wife.

"Certainly not," she said, firmly.

"But, Philippa," he remonstrated, "surely you are not going to have any secrets from me now that we are married?"

"I shall not have any secrets from you, but Phyllis might," his wife said. "That letter is hers, not mine. I shall probably let you read it after I have, but not till I am sure that Phyllis has told me nothing but what she would be willing for you to know."

"Still, doesn't it imply a lack of confidence when a wife won't show her letters to her husband?"

"Not at all. The lack of confidence is shown by the husband when he demands to see his wife's letters."

This was unanswerable, and Mr. Grant sank back in his chair with amused delight in his wife's perfect unconsciousness of having said a good thing

Presently she added:—

"I told you so! Here is something Phyllis wouldn't want you to know."

"Then why are you going to tell me?"

"I'm not going to tell you what it is. You are only to know there is something you can't know—at present."

"Phyllis is engaged," Mr. Grant remarked.

"And what if she is? You are not to know to whom."

"To Radcliff," hazarded her husband.

"I didn't say so."

"But you don't say she isn't."

"How could I say she isn't when she——"

"Is? I really think, my dear, you might as well have let me read that letter."

FALL COSTUMES OF BLUE AND BLACK

Smart Toilets.

Very smart and pretty are the toilets of rose-colored, ciel-blue, or dove-gray mohair sicilienne, trimmed with graduated rows of Irish guipure insertion, with a tiny frilling of tulle at each edge. The full bodice fronts have this garniture put on in crossing diagonal lines that form diamond shapes, and in the centre of the velvet collar is a single row of the rich lace finished with the tulle frilling.

Do not intrude professional or other topics that the company generally cannot take an interest in.

Professional and Business Cards

HOTELS.

Brown's Florentine Hotel, opposite C. H. & D. depot. Hotel and Restaurant. Popular prices. Elegantly furnished rooms.

The New Cambridge opp P. Ft. W. & C., C. H. & D., L. E. & W. and Lima Northern stations. A. S. Mansfield, Prop. Popular prices.

The Harron 5 Market street, Lima, Ohio. Open all hours. Rates $2. Steam heat and electric lights. J. W. & Attleberger, Props.

INSURANCE.

O. F. Kemmer & Co., General Insurance Agents, room 1 Wise Block, Lima, O.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

J. C. Musser, Livery, Hack and Transfer line, No. 1 southeast corner Public Square. Telephone 46, both lines.

DENTISTS.

Dr. McIndoo fills teeth painlessly by electricity. Both 'phones. Cincinnati Block.

PIANO TEACHERS.

Lynn B. Dana, Teacher of Piano and Theory. Studio, rooms 11 and 12, over City Book Store.

PIANO TUNERS.

C. F. Woolery, tuner and repairer of pianos. Satisfaction guaranteed. 328 North Main.

Five hundred stoves wanted in store by the City Truck and Storage House.

Household goods moved. E. Stickney, 418 S. Main street. New 'phone 256.

TAILORS.

Joseph Bletzacker, Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Satterthwaite block, for your spring suit or trousers.

J. W. McDonald, the Tailor, Telephone for Contatorium. No. 406 N. Main street.

Call on the Lima Ice & Coal Company for Pure Spring Water Ice. 'Phones 164 or 461.

UPHOLSTERING

Neatly done by John Reuthe, at 113 East North Street, Lima, Ohio.

WATCHMAKER.

Ches. Tucker, Watchmaker. Watches Clocks and Jewelry repaired. No. 111 East High, opp. Hoover Bros.

BANKS.

The Commercial Bank, Samuel A. Baxter & Sons, Lima, Ohio. Bonds, Mortgages, Investments, General Banking.

CHEAP CASH GROCERY.

We have a nice stock of staple and fancy groceries at lowest prices. Country produce a specialty. Give us a call. Tabler & Zimmerman, 201 South Main street. 'Phone 13.

DAIRY STATIONS.

J. H. Berryman, dairy products of all kinds. Free delivery. New 'Phone 155. 180 West Market street.

EAT BOWERS' BREAD.

It is always the best. It needs no false claims to attract attention to it.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT SURGEONS.

Dr. A. F. Knisely, Eye, Ear and Throat Surgeon, rooms 3 and 4, Cincinnati Block, Lima, Ohio. Bell Telephone 482. No charge for examination.

FLORIST.

Mrs. E. E. Rogers, Florist. Designing a specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers daily. 'Phone 106. 104 West Market street, Lima, O.

FURNITURE, ETC., WANTED.

Highest prices paid for second hand furniture, carpets, stoves, watches and jewelry and cast-off Gents' clothing. Bargains in second hand goods and sales as 128 East Market St. Give me a call and be convinced. A. R. Atkinson.

HATTERS.

Geo. R. Christie, manufacturer and refinisher of Men's Hats. Silk Hats remodeled. Silk and Stiff Hats to order. 127 E. High st.

OLD RELIABLE MUSICAL REPAIRER.

All kinds of musical instruments repaired and tuned, and work guaranteed. Fiddle violin bows a specialty. C. W. Vogle, 109½ North St.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C., H. & D. R. R.

In effect July 16, 1898 at 4:45 o'clock a. m.

No.	SOUTH.	
7	arrives daily	2:27 a m
7	leaves "	2:33 a m
11	" " except Sunday	5:45 a m
1	arrives " " "	9:40 a m
1	leaves " " "	9:45 a m
5	arrives "	12:30 p m
5	leaves "	12:35 p m
3	arrives "	4:00 p m
3	leaves "	4:05 p m
13	arrives "	6:50 p m
61	Sunday only, leaves	7:43 a m
	NORTH.	
2	arrives daily, except Sunday	8:30 a m
2	leaves " " "	8:35 a m
14	leaves "	5:55 a m
6	arrives "	11:40 p m
5	leaves "	11:55 p m
4	arrives " except Sunday	4:30 p m
4	leaves " " "	4:35 p m
10	arrives " " "	9:00 p m
12	arrives "	1:25 a m
12	leaves "	1:35 a m
60	Sunday only, arrives	7:40 a m
60	" " leaves	7:43 a m
62	" " arrives	10:20 p m

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

New Time Card, taking Effect June 26, 1898.

No.	EAST FROM LIMA.	
4.	Daily	7:25 a m
6.	Daily	8:30 a m
86.	Daily except Sunday	11:25 a m
20.	Daily except Sunday	3:15 p m
8.	Daily	9:20 p m
2.	Daily	10:50 p m
	WEST FROM LIMA	
15.	Daily	5:00 a m
5.	Daily	3:33 a m
39.	Daily except Sunday	9:50 a m
9.	Daily	2:50 p m
85.	Daily except Sunday	6:10 p m

D. & L. N. R. R.

(In effect Aug. 18, 1898.)

No	GOING NORTH.	
2	Daily	6:21 a m
6	Vestibuled express daily ex. Sun.	11:30 a m
5	leaves daily, Napoleon and Columbus accommodation	6:30 p m
	GOING SOUTH.	
9	leaves daily ex. Sunday, Napoleon and Columbus accommodation	7:00 a m
1	Daily ex. Sunday	1:32 p m
3	Express, daily ex. Sunday	7:38 p m
7	Sunday only	12:20 a m

ERIE R. R.

In effect June 26, 1898.

No.	WEST.	DEPART
6	Vestibule limited, daily for Chicago and the West	11:25 a m
8	Pacific express, daily for Chicago and the West	1:12 a m
1	express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:10 a m
81	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m
18	Wells-Fargo lim'd express, daily except Monday	4:59 p m
	EAST.	
8	Vestibule limited, daily for New York and Boston	9:02 p m
2	Express, daily except Sunday	3:24 p m
12	Express, daily for New York	3:41 a m
82	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:50 a m

OHIO SOUTHERN R. R.

In effect May 23, 1898.

TRAINS SOUTH.	TRAINS NORTH.
No. 1 leaves 5:45 a m	No. 2 arrives 11:05 a m
No. 3 leaves 8:30 p m	No. 4 arrives 9:20 p m

Trains Nos. 1 and 3, leaving Lima at 5:45 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., make direct connections for all points south and southeast. Baggage checked through from any residence in Lima to any point on or reached via the Ohio Southern. For further information as to rates, etc., call up city office, 75 Public Square. Telephone 69.

F. E. FISHER,
Gen. Pass. Agt. O. S. Lima, O.

L. E. & W. R. R.

In effect Sept. 5, 1897.

No.	WEST.	
1	arrives	9:40 a m
1	depart	9:55 a m
3	arrives	2:20 a m
3	depart	2:45 a m
5	arrives	4:45 p m
129	Minster accommodat'n, leaves	4:50 p m
	EAST.	
6	leaves	7:30 a m
4	arrives	11:35 p m
4	leaves	11:55 p m
2	arrives	7:15 p m
2	leaves	7:20 p m
128	Minster accommoda'n, arrives	8:15 a m

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE LIMA NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(EXCEPT SUNDAY)

E. W. JACKSON, President.

J. B. FINNELL, Managing Editor.

No. 316 NORTH MAIN STREET

THE NEWS is served by carriers in Lima at 10 cents a week. Orders for delivery can be sent by post or through telephone No. 417. Where delivery is irregular, please report immediately to the office.

TELEPHONES NO. 417.

For rates of advertising or other information, address The Lima News, Lima, O.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lima, Ohio, as second-class matter.

UNION LABEL

NOTICE.

Where delivery of paper is irregular please report immediately to this office, or phone 417.

IT HURTS.

The Lima Times and Gazette are jealous of the progress being made by THE NEWS and every possible opportunity these editors give vent to their feelings. The Times has not discovered that there is another evening newspaper in the city, and yet, THE NEWS is almost two years old, and a growing, healthy infant.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

The operation of moving the crops usually results in all the Western banks not only withdrawing their deposits in New York, but in borrowing. Ordinarily the western banks in September require from the Eastern banking institutions over $30,000,000 in order to move the crops. This year the banks of the West and South are moving their crops on their own money. Hardly $3,000,000 has been borrowed in the East for that purpose. This is actual evidence of prosperity. The Western and Southern banks have enough money of their own to move one of the greatest crops in history. They do not have to borrow money in the East for this purpose.

Another peculiar feature developed in Eastern banking circles is that the United States is becoming a creditor nation. Instead of borrowing from England and Europe the U. S. is sending some money abroad to be loaned. Over 75,000,000 of American money was loaned abroad the past year. It may be merely an exceptional year, but it is generally believed that the tide has set in. It is noted that the balance of trade is now greatly in our favor. We sell abroad more than we buy. On every side comes actual evidence of a solid and substantial prosperity in every section of the country.

LABOR LORE.

St. Cloud, Minn., clerks have organized with forty-three members.

Brooklyn tailors, earning 22 cents per coat, struck when the price was fixed at 19 cents.

The recently organized clerk's union at Duluth has caused the arrest of merchants violating the Sunday closing law.

The Muncie retail clerks have decided to extend an invitation to the lady clerks of that city to become members of the union. There are several hundred lady clerks in Muncie.

President Brassem and Secretary Butenschoen, of the East Saginaw union and President Card, of the Toledo union, made extended visits in Detroit during the past month.

Dual organizations are of no benefit. This is why the painters and decorators of this country are going back into one organization. President Siekmann, of the United Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America is authority for the statement that the prospects were never brighter in the past four years than they are at present for all painters to get back under one head.

A Glasgow magistrate has decided that a clerk is not a workingman. In that city the municipal street car system carries workingmen at reduced rates during prescribed hours. A clerk demanded the privilege and was convicted in a resulting test case of refusing to pay legal fare. The magistrate decided that a "workingman" was an artisan, mechanic or day laborer, in the intent of the law.

Leaders of the New York Clothing Workers announce the breaking out of a strike involving 18,000 tailors. The demands of the strikers formulated last week are for an increase of wages of 20 and 30 per cent. The tailors look forward to a fight of short duration. The men have been paid such starvation wages that many are ill for the want of food. Some of them receive the magnificent sum of 45 cents a day.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merits have led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

NOT ENDED

Is the Case vs. Geiger for Sunday Selling.

BE APPEALED ON ERROR.

Attorney Brotherton Stated To-day That the Case Would be Appealed as Soon as Possible His Trial Yesterday Caused Much Comment—Another Affidavit Filed.

The result of the trial of Chris Geiger late yesterday afternoon occasioned much comment, and everybody seemed to be talking about it.

It is well known that he was charged by the Lima Liquor League with keeping a room where intoxicants were sold on the Sabbath. As stated briefly in THE NEWS yesterday he was found guilty and was fined $100 and costs. The case was prosecuted by attorney H. P. Williamson, and was brought under the city ordinance. Attorney J. F. Brotherton defended Geiger.

Police court was well filled with interested spectators, and a lively time was had. Evidence was introduced by the Liquor League which showed conclusively that persons had been seen to enter and leave a wine room above Geiger's saloon Sunday last. Men in the employ of Geiger testified that intoxicating liquor had been sold there during the week, which made it a violation of the law to keep the room open on Sunday to others than his employes.

The attorneys exchanged massive broadsides of law, and exceptions to the rulings of the court were noted at the instruction of attorney Brotherton. When the testimony and arguments were concluded, Mayor Prophet found Geiger guilty and fixed his fine as aforementioned. The costs will amount to about $10. The mayor went to the furtherest extent of the law, with the exception of a jail sentence, which he could have made if he had so desired.

Attorney Brotherton stated to THE NEWS to-day that he would appeal the case on error.

ANOTHER CHARGE.

While Geiger's trial was in progress attorney Williamson made out another affidavit against Geiger, charging him with selling intoxicants on the Sabbath. Geiger will appear before His Honor on the second charge tomorrow.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Late this afternoon Henry Miller, an employe of the Steel Works, swore to a warrant charging Geiger with assault. He said that he worked at night, and when he went to his home at the corner of Main and Market streets he stopped and helped the clerk, Harry Disman, to mop the floor. This went on until yesterday morning. Chris. accused Miller of accepting goods from the clerk. Miller resented the accusation, whereupon Chris. struck him over the head with something, probably a bottle, and knocked him to the floor in a heap, unconscious. He then proceeded to kick him, and from the appearance of Miller he must have been terribly beaten.

Good Chance to Visit the East

At low fare. Persons going to Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania Lines on cheap tickets to be sold via that route October 8th to 13th inclusive, account Knights Templar Conclave will have the privilege of buying low rate excursion tickets from Pittsburg to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to Baltimore and Washington, over the Pennsylvania route, by depositing excursion tickets with joint agent after reaching Pittsburg. Full and particular information furnished in reply to inquiries addressed to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or to C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland, O.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to-day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

LOW RATES TO OMAHA

Every Day via Pennsylvania Lines for Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Excursion tickets to Omaha are on sale daily at principal ticket offices of the Pennsylvania Lines and may be obtained up to October 15th, inclusive. The return limit includes November 15th. For special information about the low fare and quick through time over this route, apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Lines, or address S. VanDusen, A. G. P. agent, Pittsburg, Pa. tf

Don't Fail

To go out of town next Sunday, as everything will be closed in Lima. D. & L. N. train for Detroit leaves Lima at 6:20 a. m. Special fishing train to Lewistown reservoir at 6:20 a. m. 7 5

Don't fail to read the want ads. in THE NEWS. You will find something there of interest to you. tf

COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, U. S. A.

Besides being one of the richest men in the United States Col. Astor is one of the bravest. At the beginning of the war he organized and outfitted a light battery at an expense of $[illegible] which was accepted for the government by the president, who in return commissioned the owner a colonel. The battery was ordered to the Philippines. But [illegible] his commander was appointed an inspector general on the staff of Gen. Shafter, then commander-in-chief in the Santiago province.

ELEVATOR BURNS.

(Continued from First Page.)

between 500,000 and 600,000 bushels of grain in storage at the time, the most of it being winter wheat. The property and the grain is an entire loss and will reach $450,000. The insurance is $155,000 on the building and the grain is covered with $255,000 insurance.

At 12:30 o'clock the flames were fully under control.

Superintendent William Parks and one of the unknown injured men died early Wednesday morning of their injuries, making the total number of casualties ten.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Alfred S. Pinkerton, of Worcester, was unanimously elected grand sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

FERDINAND W. PECK.
(Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900.)

Killed His Wife and Himself.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Michael Schwarz, a musician, went to the home of his wife Anna, from whom he has been divorced for two months, Tuesday evening, and in the presence of their 12-year-old daughter shot his wife, killing her instantly. He then turned the weapon on himself and ended his life by shooting himself in the head. Schwarz and his wife had not lived together for a long time. The shooting Tuesday night was the result of an argument over past differences.

Lake Steamer Burned.

GLEN HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 21.—The steamer Queen of the Lakes, while lying in the harbor at South Manitoba Island for shelter Sunday evening, caught fire and burned to the water's edge. Nothing was left but the iron hull, which is still afloat. No lives were lost, but the crew could not save their effects.

MARKET REPORT.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.

FLOUR—Spring patent, $3.35@4.40; spring fancy, $3.35@3.60; spring family, $3.00@3.20; winter patent, $3.40@3.75; fancy, $3.00@3.25; family, $2.65@2.80; extra, $2.30@2.50; low grade, $1.95@2.20. RYE, northwestern, $2.75@2.90; do city, $[illegible]

WHEAT—Sales: No. 2 red at 68c.

CORN—Sales, No. 2 mixed car, track, 30½c; mixed car, track, 33c; No. 2 mixed, track, 31c.

OATS—Sales; No. 3 white, track, 24½c.

HOGS—Select shippers, $4.10@4.05; select butchers', $4.00@4.05; fair to good packers $3.95@4.00; fair to good light, $3.90@4.10; common and roughs, $3.15@3.85.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers, $4.40@4.85; good to choice butchers, $4.25@4.75; fair to medium butchers, $3.25@4.15; common, $2.60@3.00.

SHEEP—Extras, $3.90@4.15; good to choice, $3.25@3.75; common to fair, $2.00@3.00.

LAMBS—Extras, $5.40@5.50; good to choice, $4.75@5.35; common to fair, $3.00@4.50.

VEAL CALVES—Fair to good light, $6.75@7.50; common and large $4.00@6.50.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.

WHEAT—September, 66½c; December, 63¾c; May, 64½c.

CORN—September, 29½@29¾c; December, 29¾c; May, 31½c.

OATS—September, 21½c; December, 20½@20¾c; May, 22½@22½c.

BARLEY—Cash 33 to 44c; October, 42½@44.

RYE—September, 47c; October, 45c; May, 45½c.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.

CATTLE—Extra, $5.35@5.50; prime, $5.20@5.30; good, $4.95@5.15; tidy, $4.70@4.85; fair, $4.10@4.65; common, $3.50@4.00; common to good fat oxen, $2.50@4.50.

HOGS—Prime heavy hogs, $4.10@4.15; prime medium weights, $5.20; best Yorkers, $4.12½@4.15; common to fair Yorkers, $4.00@4.05; good pigs, $3.90@4.00; skips and common pigs, $3.00@3.75.

SHEEP—Prime wethers, $4.60@4.70; good wethers, $4.40@4.50; fair mixed ewes and wethers $3.80@4.25; common, $3.00@3.50; culls, $1.50@2.00, choice to extra ewe and wether lambs, $5.75.

SHORT SPECIALS.

Nearly 1,000 of the American troops at Santiago are on the sick list and Gen. Lawton reports 88 new cases of fever Tuesday.

Postmaster General Emory Smith, in addition to other political addresses, has agreed to make one at Columbus, O., October 15.

The secretary of the treasury has received from Topeka, Kan., a letter signed "A Citizen," enclosing a conscience contribution of $500.

Gen. Miles, when asked how many regiments would be stationed with the volunteers at the different garrisons, replied: "About 12,000 regulars in Cuba, 1,000 in Honolulu, 3,000 in the Philippines and 4,000 in Porto Rico."

The police authorities of Berlin have prohibited the holding of five projected socialist meetings in Hamburg, called for the purpose of discussing Emperor William's speech regarding the imprisoning of the provokers of strikes.

Count Stolburg-Wernigerode, a cavalry captain, has been arrested on account of the death of Sergt. Scheinhardt from the effects of a sword cut behind the ear inflicted by the count for impertinence during the recent maneuevers in Alsace.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles will, in a few days, receive from the chief bankers in New York and prominent commercial men an invitation to a banquet in his honor, which, should he accept, will be held in New York next month, the date to be set by Gen. Miles.

At San Francisco the troops just ordered to the Philippines are all anxious to depart as soon as possible and their wishes are likely to be gratified, for Gen. Miller, who hopes to head the expedition, is doing everything he can to expedite their transportation.

The Illinois central will begin the construction of a direct line from Chicago to Omaha early in the spring. Only 125 miles of new road is required to complete the line. The company will tap its Sioux City line at Fort Dodge, Ia., and will build thence west to Council Bluffs.

A cable message from Dr. Krentz, of the European Union of Astronomers, announces the discovery by Seraphin, of Pulkowa, of a star-like condensation in the center of the nebula of Andromeda. If this indicates a change in the condition of the well known object, the discovery will be of importance.

The British war ships Renown, Indefatigable and Albert, belonging to the North American Atlantic squadron, arrived at Quebec Tuesday. They are there to take part in the unveiling of the Champlain monument Wednesday. The United States cruiser Marblehead is now a few miles down the river.

Nearly one-tenth of the population of Plainwell, a little village in Allegan county, Mich, is ill from eating canned pressed beef at a church social. Fifty-five persons were poisoned. Twenty are dangerously ill and four are expected to die, the doctors having expressed no hope of their recovery.

Premier Winter, of New Foundland, started Monday night to rejoin the Quebec conference. The commercial interests of the colony urge him to retain absolute control of the bait supply unless the Americans make generous concessions in the shape of the free admission of their fish to the United States markets.

It is the intention of the navy department to place three men of war in commission during the coming month. These are the cruisers Chicago and Atlanta, which have been undergoing repairs at the New York navy yard for two years, and the gun boat Yorktown, which has been put in condition for service at the Mare Island navy yard.

New Window-Glass Works.

BELLAIRE, O., Sept. 21.—A new window-glass works will be built here in the near future by Bellaire capitalists, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Wheeling Natural Gas Co. for furnishing gas.

ARE YOU GOING ON A TRIP ANYWHERE?

.....IF SO, READ THIS!.....

. . . O'CONNOR & SONS . . .

Are agents for the Traveler's Accident Insurance Co., the largest in the world. They issue accident tickets covering $3,000 in case of death by accident; $15.00 weekly indemnity for 52 weeks. Tickets issued from one day to one month. Call them up and purchase a ticket before you start. Both 'Phones 72. Office, Rooms 2, 3 and 4 O'Connor Block, North Main street, Lima, O.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN. MORAL---INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price [illegible] per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Wm. M. Melville, south-west corner Main and High streets.

FIRST CLASS MATERIALS. FIRST CLASS PRICES.

No shoddy "Cheap John" work with us. Only First-Class Workmen and First-Class Work. Asphalt Gravel Roofing only $5 per square. Also Slate, Tin, Steel, Paper and Galvanized Roofing.

CORRUGATED IRON A SPECIALTY.

Spouting on short notice.

W. A. SMITH, 200 S. Main St.

Xenia Needs a New Courthouse.

XENIA, O., Sept. 21.—A petition was Tuesday presented to the commissioners of Greene county asking that at the fall election the question of building a new court house be voted upon. The commissioners will comply and it is thought that the proposition will carry, as the county has one of the most tumble down courthouses in the state. It is the intention to erect a structure costing about $200,000.

Get your oil leases at the NEWS office.

WANTS

All notices inserted in this column must be paid for in advance. Twenty-five cents is charged for one insertion and 35c. for three insertions.

WANTED—ROOMS—Three or four unfurnished rooms for light house keeping, near the court house. Address L, NEWS office. e 3*

WANTED—MEN—Four young men to room and board in elegantly furnished rooms with heat and light, centrally located at greatly reduced rates for a term of weeks. Address box 35, Lima, O. S 3*

FOR RENT, SOON—BARN—The barn now occupied by Grosjean, on Union street. Good for feed or livery barn. Enquire of E. W. Jackson. tf

WANTED—GIRL—A good girl at 114 North West street. Mrs. T. A. Oxley. 7 3

FOR RENT—ROOM—Good room for any kind of business; rent cheap; location good. Inquire or address H, NEWS office. tf

D. & L. N. R. R.
(In effect Aug. 18, 1898.)

GOING NORTH.

No		
2	Daily	6:20 a.m
6	Vestibuled express, daily ex. Sun.	11:30 a.m
8	leaves daily, Napoleon and Columbus accommodation	6:30 p.m

GOING SOUTH.

9	leaves daily ex. Sunday, Napoleon and Columbus accommodation.	7:00 a.m
1	Daily ex. Sunday	1:22 p.m
3	Express, daily ex. Sunday	7:28 p.m
7	Sunday only	12:20 a.m

Wealth and Beauty.

A lovely Complexion, Rosy Cheeks, Bright Eyes, Perfect Form, by using Lincoln's Life Wine, a Vegetable Compound. A Uterine Tonic for Female Weakness, strengthens the ligaments so that the organs are kept in place. It gives quick relief and cures all weakness and diseases of those delicate organs, it fits women for the highest duties of her sex—wifehood and motherhood and costs only $1 per bottle. For sale by Vortkamp, Melville and Ashton.

Steam and Hot Water Heating

Pluming and gas fitting, Sinks, cistern pumps, lawn hose, hose reels and hose nozzles. Also agent for the Cleveland beer pumps and all beer pump supplies. Incandescent gas lamps 75c, complete.

J. M. McVEY,
119 E Hight Street.

WM. HOHL,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

Boarding by the day or week. The best place in the city to get a jug filled. Have the finest line and most complete assortment of whiskies in Lima. Good accommodations for travelers at reasonable rates. 613 South Main Street, Lima, O.

MITCHELL'S ART STUDIO,
230 North Main Street.

SIX FINE PHOTOS 50 CENTS.

Cheapest place in the city for photograph work of all kinds. Give me a call.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound.

Bonafide guarantee to cure all chronic diseases, as kidney and liver, rheumatism, sick and nervous headache, female complaint, indigestion and all constipation of the bowels. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00.

ENTERPRISE DRUG STORE.
237 North Main St.

NEW YORK
Umbrella Hospital

Re-Covering and Repairing. New Umbrellas and Parasols made to order on short notice. Walking Canes Re-Ferruled. Work guaranteed or money refunded. Baby Carriage Parasols a specialty. Baby Cabs retired. Drop a postal and we will call. Goods delivered free of charge.

F. J. SHAVELIA & CO.
Northeast Corner Public Square Lima O

CHIROPODIST.
Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment Manicuring.

Ingrowing toe nails cured, corns and bunions removed without pain. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Will call at residence if desired.

Office hours from 2 until 6.

North West corner of Spring and Elizabeth Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums of $100.00 and upward on long time, improved city and farm property, at low rate of interest. Building loans made. Loans can be made upon the monthly plan if desired. No delay. See us before leaving your applicat n elsewhere.

R. W. WALLACE & CO.
ROOM 6 HOLMES BLOCK. - LIMA, O.

TODD BROTHER'S
NEW MACHINE SHOPS.

We do a general line of repairing of all kinds. Pipe cutting a specialty. We have the only machine in Lima that can cut pipe from 2½ to 8 inches. Prices reasonable. Work satisfactory. When you want anything in our line give us a call.

19 S. CENTRAL AVENUE.

Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Murphy,
Physician and Accoucheurs.

Devote special attention to family practice and to the ladies during the lying-in. Confinement charges $5.00, including attendance during the usual nine days. Calls promptly attended day and night. Office and Residence, 619 North Main Street. Bell Telephone, 217.

Metropolitan Barber Shop and Bath Rooms . . . .

. . . . BEST IN THE CITY.

CHILDREN CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
To any part of the City Free of Charge.

MACK DIXON, Prop. Opp. Burnet House and Court House.

CRANE & MOSER,
Embalmers and Funeral Directors.

Attended by Mrs. Crane a college graduate of embalming. Night calls promptly responded to at our office, 17 Public Square. Both 'Phones 350. Chairs and Tables to rent.

J. A. CHAPIN,
. . ARCHITECT . .
BELL TELEPHONE 472.
63 Public Square - - Lima, Ohio.

Dr. A. W. Kahle, 703 West Spring St. Bell 'Phone 146. Lima 'Phone 199.

Dr. R. D. Kahle, 807 West North St. Lima 'Phone 55.

DRS. KAHLE & KAHLE,
Harper Block, cor. Main and North Street, Lima Telephone 104. Lima, Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THAT STRIKE.

The Situation is as Yet Unchanged.

Judge Price, of This City, Honored—New Teacher in the High School—Jessie Mae Hall at Faurot's and Other News.

"A COMPLICATED CASE."

That ever popular and fascinating little actress, Jessie Mae Hall, made her second night's stand in Lima last night to a house that was small, but appreciable. The attraction was a double bill, "Santa Claus" being a sort of side addition to the play proper. Miss Hall's sweet face and petite figure was the winning card in the brief christmas drama, in which her loving, childish simplicity won the admiration of all. In the comedy which followed, Miss Hall again showed up uniquely in the role of Letty, the chief character, and the little wife of Dick Farmer, whose father was very rich and opposed to Dick marrying until 25 years of age. "A Complicated Case," the title of the piece, kept the audience ribbling with laughter. The stage sittings were excellent, while the costumes were the acme of elegance. The company is undoubtedly one of the best repertoires that has ever played at Faurot's at popular prices. "Walker's Word" to-night.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE TO-MORROW.

To-morrow is the day set for the city teachers' institute and the event will no doubt prove a most successful one. A very interesting program has been arranged.

CONDITION IMPROVED.

The condition of Frank Short, the carpenter who was injured by falling off a scaffold, is reported to be somewhat improved. It is not now thought that the wounds will prove serious.

JUDGE PRICE NAMED

The annual meeting of the circuit judges of the state occurred yesterday at Columbus. The purpose of this meeting is to elect a chief justice and a Lima man was honored. He was the Hon. J. L. Price, one of the city's most distinguished citizens. The honor could not have been bestowed upon a more worthy or able gentleman.

SITUATION UNCHANGED

The strike situation at the Steel Works remains unchanged. The moulders are still out and they say they will stay out until their demands are complied with. President Fox, or Vice President Valentine, of the National Association, are expected to arrive in this city this evening or to morrow in order to adjust matters. It is understood that the company contemplates importing men to fill the places of the men now on a strike.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER.

Miss Nellie Albright is a new teacher in the public schools. She was selected at a meeting of the teachers and salaries committee, which is composed of Miss Disman and Messrs. A. J. Morris, G. M. Sprague and Supt. C. C. Miller. Miss Albright is the daughter of Rev. Mr. Albright, and a lady of superior education and culture. Her service as a preceptoress in the high school will be of much value. She is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, receiving her degree last year. Her career as a teacher begun this morning.

SLOWLY IMPROVING.

Side Ali continues to improve. Yesterday his mother arrived from New York City, and is now at his bedside. The young man's injuries are very serious, but the physicians now have hopes of his recovery, although he will never be able to do the hard labor incident to his career as a tumbler.

DELICATE OPERATION.

Dr. Fred Stueber performed a very delicate operation yesterday at the Myers hospital. Mr. Binkley, of Jackson township, was the subject, a tumorous matter being removed from behind his ear.

DEATH OF CHILD.

Earl, the baby son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Counts, died last night at 10 o'clock at the home of Ira Hartman, at 787 Oak street, of a disease known as summer complaint. Interment was made to-day in Woodlawn.

Heard and Seen.

"I am glad that most of our soldier boys are able to come home in more comfortable manner than many of us did during and after the civil war," said a veteran of '61-5 last night. "A good many of us who had been sick or in prison and were mere shadows of our former selves came home in box cars and on top of any kind of freight cars and we were mighty glad that we had a chance to come in any way. The most of our younger soldiers are coming home in sleeping cars, palace cars and on hospital trains specially fitted up with cots and with surgeons and trained nurses in charge. It only goes to show that there are improvements in handling armies as in everything else."

A Chicago girl turned burglar, and, as she might have expected, her feet gave her away.

Everything

Will be closed next Sunday except D. & L. N. special trains to Detroit and Lewistown Reservoir. 75

SOCIETY.

Possibly the most fashionable and yet the most quiet and informal wedding that has taken place in the city for some time, was that which eventuated this morning shortly after the hour of eleven at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Cross, at 932 South Elizabeth street, when their daughter, Miss Sallie Katherine, was united in marriage to Mr. Frederic Bauchens, Rev. Mr. Chapman, of the Church of Christ, officiating.

The cozy Cross residence was beautifully and artistically decorated for the occasion, the front parlor abounding in ferns and American roses, while the dining room presented an equally enchanting appearance.

The guests were received at the door by Mr and Mrs. Cross and the bride and groom; and, when all had arrived, promptly at 11 o'clock, Miss Sargeant, of this city, struck up the sweet strains of Lohengrin's wedding chorus and a trio of voices consisting of Miss Bates, Miss Naman and Miss Campbell made the ceremony throughout quite impressive. The bride, attired in a lovely creation of white organdy over white taffeta and michlin lace and carrying roses, was attended by Miss Carrie Cross, her sister, in white organdy and carrying roses, while the groom and his best man, who was Charles Bauchens, a brother, both wore the conventional black. The contracting couple took their position immediately under a canopy of ferns and roses directly in front of a bank of palms. The canopy is known as "the true lovers knot," and the ceremony performed thereunder was deeply impressive.

When the congratulations had been extended the bride and groom, accompanied by all the young people from a distance who were in attendance, were ushered into the dining room where an elaborate wedding breakfast was partaken of, the remainder of the guests being served in the rear parlor.

The bride and groom will leave on an extended trip to the northern lakes and many other interesting places.

The bride is a charming young lady, possessed of many womanly graces that at once made her a favorite with those whom she comes in contact. She is highly accomplished, but is modest and unassuming withal, and a graduate of the Lima high schools. Mr. Bauchens is an exemplary young man and is possessed of excellent business qualification, and at present occupies the responsible position of local passenger ticket agent of the Pennsylvania railroad. The guests from abroad were. C. W. Cross and wife, of Pittsburg, Pa.; D. W. Cross and wife, of North Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kiplinger, of Indianapolis, and Miss Knox, of Randolph, N. Y.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs C. C. Miller will welcome their friends to-morrow evening at their pleasant home on West North street. An hour with Rudyard Kepling—Dr. McClintock.

* *

The most exquisite but the most stylish laces have the narrowest satin ribbon over part of the pattern as if it were embroidery.

* *

The following officers for the Bay View Club have been installed for the coming year: President, Mrs. E. W. Price; vice president, Mrs. M. U. Basinger; secretary, Mrs. Sullivan; critic, Mrs. Boyd Douglass; assistant critic, Mrs. Elmer Andrews.

* *

The initial dinner of the Philop (fill up) Club was partaken of at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, on Monday evening. New dainty dishes intermingled with the reliable substantials was heartily enjoyed.

* *

The Philomatheans meet Monday evening with Miss Helen Caldwell.

* *

Turquoise is ubiquitous. In silk for lining and waists, passementerie and embroidered trimmings set with turquoise buttons, and satin and velvet accessories in this lovely blue shade are seen on every hand.

* *

The Orion Maennerchor had a royal good time in Klauss hall Monday night. A neatly arranged program was given, followed by a dance which was indulged in by the guests enjoying this fascinating amusement.

* *

Mrs. Sam Craig, of East North street, gave a delightful afternoon on Monday in honor of Mrs. Segar as a farewell to her friends, before her departure for her future home at Bellefaine, O. Social chat and an exquisite lunch whiled the hours into moments.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, though little Pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North. tf

OILDOM.

People of Jackson, O., Excited Over a Gas Strike.

GREAT OILER IN INDIANA.

Gas Competition in an Indiana Town—No Change in the Oil Market.

There was no change in the price of oil to-day.

GAS AT JACKSON, O.

Jackson, O., Sept. 20.—There was great excitement here yesterday. Gas was struck on the Long farm, three miles west of here, at a depth of sixteen hundred feet.

GAS COMPETITION.

Dunkirk, Ind., Sept. 20.—The increase in the price of gas in this city has caused new companies to be formed in various parts of the city to drill wells for domestic use. Some five companies have already been formed and drilling will begin at once.

HYDRAULIC PROCESS A FAILURE.

The Ohio Oil Co's second attempt to increase production by the hydraulic process was a failure. This trial was made on a farm in Liberty township, Wood county. The reason assigned for the failure is the fact that the well had never been shot. Glycerine is first necessary to open the way for the hydraulic "squeeze" or jar.

RICH RETURNS

The Ohio Oil Co. is now enjoying the richest returns in its experience in Wood county, by drilling its remaining territory. It has recently secured large wells on every farm drilled and has room for many others. This territory, or a large portion of it, was purchased from small producers on a 15 cents a barrel basis, nearly a decade ago.

LUCKY STRIKE.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OIL WELLS EVER DRILLED IN INDIANA DEVELOPED BY FORMER LIMAITES.

The Warren Tribune has the following hyperbole on the latest well of McDonald and Watts, former residents of this city:

"Wednesday forenoon McDonald & Watts' well on the John Williams farm, about five miles south of town, was shot with 200 quarts of glycerine and the result, while not what would be called a pretty shot, developed perhaps the greatest oil well ever drilled in the state. This lease adjoins the famous Compton lease which produced the great gushers two weeks ago. McDonald and Watt, who also own the Compton well, say this is a much better showing. Immediately after the shot, the well was capped and the flow of oil turned into the tank at the rate of 250 barrels an hour. At first the flow contained a large percentage of water but as it began to settle the oil came in greater quantities, and at present the well bids fair to yield 2,500 barrels. Great excitement prevails, and no doubt other wells in the near vicinity will be hurriedly pushed to completion.

BOTH DUSTERS.

The Ohio Oil Co's No. 9 on the Alva Breese farm, Shawnee township, and Roth, Argue & Co's No. 12 on the James Yoakum farm, are both dusters.

OIL MAN SUED.

Robert E. Mooney, a well known oil man in this city, has been made the defendant, says a dispatch from Bowling Green, in a suit in common pleas court for $25,550 damages. George W. Snyder is the plaintiff, and he resides at West Wheeling. He alleges that Mooney alienated his wife's affections.

RAILROAD NEWS.

C. & E. engine 563 was sent to Lima Friday to do switching in the yards at that place, and engine 222 was sent to Marion, Ohio, for the same purpose.—Huntington Herald.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN INSURANCE.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen completed the consideration yesterday of nearly all the items of the report of the committee on beneficiaries. Some $25,000 in claims were allowed, although for legal reasons the payment was not a necessity. The Grand Lodge has paid out for death and disability insurance since 1880 the total amount of $4,161,147.

WRECK ON THE LAKE ERIE.

An east bound freight train on the L. E. & W. jumped the track near Bluffton last evening and several cars were wrecked. The wrecking crew from this city cleared away the blockade after a delay to traffic for several hours. No one was hurt.

D. & L. N. OFFICES.

The general offices of the Detroit and Lima Northern railroad will be removed to Lima from Tecumseh and Detroit about the first of the month. The offices in the passenger station will be used.

Don't fail to read the want ads in THE NEWS.

G. E. BLUEM, 57 PUBLIC SQUARE. G. E. BLUEM.

THE TIME TO TELL You about the new goods is here. Every department of the store is bright with the fall and winter purchases. Every item purchased bears the stamp of newness. It pays to buy dependable goods. It pays to sell dependable goods at reasonable prices.

We have laid our lines for another season's successful merchandising, laid them carefully, been watchful at every turn in protecting your interests as consumers. Have done everything in fact that experience and knowledge of our business could suggest to make your trading at this store a source of pleasure and profit to you.

NEW FALL BLACK GOODS Black Dress Goods are staple; they seem to grow in variety, beauty and popularity with each succeeding season. We invite you to view what the World's great weavers have been doing for you.

One of our greatest bargains in Black Goods is a 54-inch Fancy Fabric worth $1.25 for 79c.

JACKETS AND CAPES One of the most important features of our fall and winter business is garment selling. Early buyers will do well to look through these new lots.

Another shipment came in yesterday all at popular low prices. We would be pleased to have you see our $10.00 Jacket this season.

COLORED DRESS GOODS First in your thought is the new gown. First in our thought has been to equip this important stock with the freshest of fashion's fancies. Early buyers are always pleased buyers. We tempt you with the following:

Dress Goods at 50c per yard.
Dress Goods at 75c per yard.
Dress Goods at $1.00 per yard.
All these are special good values and should be seen to appreciate them.

HALF PRICE Our Half Price counter is filled with many a good bargain for fall and winter wear. Small and broken lots that we wish to close out, all go at half price

Children's Scarlet Underwear at ½.
Children's Grey Union Suits at ½.
Children's Grey Underwear at ½.
Merritt's Lustre Wool Skirts at ½.
Merritt's Cashmere Fulled Skirts at ½.
Dress Goods Remnants at ½.

THE AUTUMN SILK SELLING Fashion continue to mark silks as among her favorites. Price puts silks easily within the reach of all. These prices on these silks will surprise you somewhat.

75c, $1.00, $1.25 silks are such we cannot duplicate again at these prices.

BLACK SATIN DUTCHESS, both in 20 inches and 27 inches, for $1.00 per yard, that is a wonderful bargain.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS For early spring and early fall wear at ONE HALF PRICE.

$3.60 Jackets for $1.50.
$5.00 Jackets for $2.50.
$6.00 Jackets for $3.00.

G. E. BLUEM,

57 Public Square.

The Popular Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Suit House, Lima, O.

Comfort, Ease and Elegance

are three essentials to perfect clothing. These are the things which are responsible for the custom tailor's existence and have helped us to build a reputation that is second to none. Give us a sample order and learn the secret of our peculiarity. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SHERMAN WERNER & CO.,
808 North Main St.

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE
FAIR WEEK ATTRACTION.

Six consecutive nights and Saturday Matinee, commencing
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th,
Triumphal return of the brilliant little comedienne
Jessie Mae Hall,
supported by O. W. Hall and her excellent company, presenting her latest repertoire of plays from the pen of Mark E. Swan.
Opening Bill:—
"The Princess of Patches."
Numerous specialties, singing and dancing introduced at each performance in an entire change of program.
People's Prices:-10, 20 and 30 Cents.
On opening night, Sept. 19—(Ladies' Night)—a lady will be admitted free, if accompanied by a person with a paid reserved seat ticket. Advance sale opens Saturday morning at Melville's drug store.

LAMISON & THRIFT, ATTORNEYS
And Counsellors-at-Law. Rooms 21, 22 and 23 Metropolitan Block. Both 'phones. Loans negotiated. Notary in office. jun17-1yr

W. A. SMITH,
Slate and Tin and Steel Roofing.
Asphalt gravel roofing. All kinds of spouting and tin work promptly attended to. Corrugated iron roofing a specialty.
200 South Main St. New Phone 308

NO GAS, NO PAIN.
Teeth extracted without pain. Vitalized Air or Gas given if desired.
DR. McINDOE,
Cincinnati Block. Both 'Phones.

What's the Matter With KANSAS.
Kansas Owns (in round numbers) 900,000 horses and mules, 550,000 milch cows, 1,600,000 other cattle, 2,400,000 swine and 225,000 sheep.
Its Farm Products this year include 150,000,000 bushels of corn, 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and millions upon millions of dollars in value of other grains, fruits, vegetables, etc.
In debts alone it has a shortage.
Send for free copy of "What's the Matter with Kansas?"—a new book of 96 pages of facts
General Passenger office,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Chicago.

$100,000 TO LOAN.
We have a large amount of Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate (Farm or City) at 5 to 7 per cent. interest. Borrower can pay part or all of principal at any time. Interest stops on amount paid at that date; you pay interest on amount of principal you still have, no more. You are not compelled to pay any stipulated amount on principal monthly. No Building and Loan plan in ours. You will find our terms reasonable. When we tell you we can get you a loan you may depend upon getting it very soon. No delays or disappointments.
OUR MOTTO: "Get our terms and we will get your business." See us.
PHOENIX LOAN CO.,
Room 21 (Third Floor) Opera Block. Take Elevator.

MONEY TO LOAN
At the Very Lowest Rate of Interest and on Short Notice. We have a large amount of money to loan on long time, in sums of $500 and upwards, on city property and improved farm lands, with privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing Cheap Money on Easy Terms will find it will be to their interest to call. City Property, Vacant Lots and Farms for sale on Small Payments.
C. H. FOLSOM,
Real Estate and Loan Broker,
Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 Holmes Block, Lima, O.

Columbia Restaurant and Lunch Room.
Single meals 15 cents.
Meal tickets, 21 meals $2.75.
We serve the best meal in the city.
Give us a call.
FRANK SCHLUPP, Prop.
69 PUBLIC SQUARE

$125 REWARD!
Catarrh is a local and constitutional disease. Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure (a tonic and blood purifier, price, 75 cts.) and Lincoln's Catarrh Balm (price, 50 cts.) contains no mercury or cocaine, used in connection are constitutional and local remedies. The above amount is offered if they fail to cure. For sale by Vortkamp, Melville and Ashton.

When You Want a Cab See
J. C. MUSSER,
The Elizabeth St. Livery, Hack and Transfer man. He has the finest turn-outs in the city. All kinds of rigs for light and heavy livery. Rigs the best. Prices the lowest. Both 'phones 48. Give us a call. See us for Cabs.

$135 REWARD!
For any case of Liver Complaint and Indigestion that Lincoln's Vegetable Liver Medicine fails to Cure. For Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Fever and Ague. Prevents and cures Malarial Fevers, Kidney Diseases and Piles. It gives a beautiful complexion and good health. Price, 25 cts. For sale by Vortkamp, Melville and Ashton.

JACOB KISSEL
Dealer in Fresh Salt and Smoked Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in season.
126 W. High St. Both 'Phones No. 192.

MRS. E. E. ROGERS,
FLORIST.
Designing a Specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers Daily.
104 West Market Street, Phone 106 LIMA, O.

IF YOU WANT
A new Wheel of the best make. A second hand Wheel at a bargain, or wish to trade your old wheel for new one, then go to
C. N. GLADWELL,
667 South Main Street.
All repairing neatly and substantily done.

WE WASH BEFORE WE IRON! A trial will convince you we know our business. Popular prices. Family Laundry a specialty. 'Phone two and the wagon will call. m24

THE NIAGARA STEAM LAUNDRY,
209 EAST HIGH STREET.

PHILLIP ALBERT,
Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Manicuring room. Face steaming and massaging a specialty.
Room 9 Holmes Block, N. Main St.
He does all kinds of fine hair work and invites all to call and see him. Chiropodist specialist. Special attention given to the treatment of the scalp and hair.
Switches, $1.50 up. Wave and Bangs $1.50 up

RHEUMATIC! A Guaranteed Cure for Rheumatism for sale by Hover's and J. N. Cunningham. m19y

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

An Hour In a Joke Factory.

How Fun Is Prepared For the Laughter-Loving Public.

The public is pretty well acquainted with Marshall P. Wilder as a humorist and entertainer; but people who have heard him run wild in an evening of miscellaneous funmaking are hardly prepared to be told that he is one of the most methodical and systematic of mortals.

The late William Davidge the actor, was one of the most systematic men that ever lived. He was constantly keeping books with himself. If he invested five cents in carfare, bought a newspaper, had a shave, shampoo, or haircut, it all went down in his books. When he died it was disclosed that he had kept an itemized account of every penny earned and expended, and a record of every mile traveled during the twenty-five years and more that he was on the stage, up to the very day of his death on board a railroad train, en route to play in San Francisco. By examining this wonderful record one could see exactly where Davidge was on any given day during his long professional career, and how much it cost him.

Mr. Wilder's system does not include the petty outlays of everyday life, but he has a way of systematizing his business that is hardly less complete than that of Davidge. All the good jokes, stories, and anecdotes, for example, he labels and lays away, as a bugologist would a strange new specimen of beetle or butterfly. It can be said of Wilder that he can put his hand on any particular joke or story at any hour of the night without striking a match. He has jokes and jokelets, stories and anecdotes, labeled, indexed and cross-indexed, and can turn instantly to any given dog or cat story of any stated breed or color.

The little joker's business system includes an index of every person of prominence he meets, and turning to his books he can tell at a glance just how much he is indebted to any particular individual for contributions to his fund of jokes.

"Harrison—Harrison—Harrison," reiterated Wilder as he ran his twinkling eyes down the long list of H's; "it seems to me I have heard of that name somewhere. Ah, here it is, 'Harrison, Benjamin, President of the United States.' I was almost sure I had heard it somewhere."

Mr. Wilder grew reminiscent for a moment.

"First time I met Benjamin Harrison was in the White House. I carried a letter from his son. I didn't want an office, had no claim to an office, and of course I was a little out of my atmosphere. 'How do you do, Mr. President?' 'How do you do, Mr. Wilder?' That was all. Not a joke or a funny story. Not a word about the weather. Not a word about the crops. I waited long enough for the President to limber up; he didn't limber. I withdrew with great dignity, pausing only long enough in the waitingroom to request Private Secretary Halford to kick me with great severity."

Wilder had a later meeting with President Harrison, some of the particulars of which are best told by another. It occurred when W. J. Arkell entertained President Harrison at Mt McGregor. Mr Wilder was one of the guests. The party was on its way down to the village. "Mr. President," said the little humorist, with mock gravity, "I regret the fact exceedingly, but I feel sure there will be a large concourse of people down here to greet me. I understand they have a brass band and I fear they will raise a great hullabaloo. I sincerely trust the cheering and noise generally will not disturb your Excellency."

When the party reached the foot of the mountain there were carriages to receive them, and the inevitable crowd to cheer the President. The band, of course, struck up "Hail to the Chief." By some misunderstanding on the part of the cabby who drove Wilder—or was it by Wilder's own hocus pocus?—the crowd fell apart for him. Hats were swung, handkerchiefs fluttered, and the air was split with cheers. Wilder's quick wit enabled him to seize the situation by the horns. Hat in hand, he bowed to the right and left, and, as they say on the stage, "took the whole scene." The ovation was all his own.

Wilder's joke foundry is an interesting place. The walls of his library in The Alpine, on Broadway, are literally papered with photographs of celebrated men and women, most of which bear the autographs of the originals, with some pleasant greeting to the "prince of entertainers," as Mr. Cleveland dubbed him—"the entertainer of Princes"—as he dubbed himself.

"How are jokes made?"

"Jokes are like poets," said Wilder, "they are born, not made. They develop. They evolute. There is a grub and then there is a butterfly. Julius Caesar compiled a book of puns, but he never made a joke, even though he was the victim of a few. Every great event has its jokes. The greater the event, no matter how serious, the more jokes. They drop around and spring up everywhere. The late war with Spain gave birth to more jokes than any event since the flood.

"Here are a few:

"'The Madrid Government is trying hard to keep the Bible out of Spain.'

"'Why?'

"'So that the Spanish people will not know the exact strength of Sampson.'

"That's bad, of course; but it's a war joke, and we had to accept it.

"'Why is Courtlandt street, in New York, like Cuba?'

"'Because it's between Liberty and Dey.'

"Nothing could be worse than that, but it went. There are about a million things like that, and the spirit of patriotism kept them afloat. Camara's fleet couldn't sink one of them. There are others not so bad:

"'Did you curry the horse this morning, John?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Did you comb out his tail?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Did you remember the Maine?'

"Here's another on the same lay:

"'Do you remember the great blizzard in New York?'

"'Oh, yes.'

"'Forget it, and remember the Maine.'

"If we have another war," said Wilder "I intend to propose a war tax on every joke, and make it pay its own way."

The humorist explained the repair department of his factory.

"Sometimes a joke is a little lame. Maybe it has the heaves, mumps, bumps, thumps, grumps; or probably the blind staggers. I can generally cooper it up so that it will pass muster.

"Very often one idea serves for a good many jokes. General Sherman once wrote me a seven-page letter about jokes and other solemn things. It was by way of acknowledging a copy of my book, 'People I Have Smiled With.' In that letter he told the story of the Irishman who was too much given to strong drink. 'You must sign the pledge and stop drinking,' said his priest, 'or you will be so saturated with the fumes of liquor that sometime when you try to blow out a candle your breath will take fire and you will burn up.'

"'Then give me the pledge,' said Pat, and he wrote: 'I hereby solemnly promise never to blow out a candle again.'

"That is General Sherman's story," continued Mr. Wilder, "and here is the way I fixed it so as to make it fit a particular occasion:

"'You must stop drinking, Pat, or you'll soon be totally blind.'

"'Well,' said Pat, 'I guess I've seen about everything.'

"Here is one of the latest baseballisms:

"'A foul, a foul,' howled a crank from the grand stand.

"'Nonsense,' said his wife, 'I see no feathers.'

"'Of course not. This is a picked nine.'

"Speaking of Mr. Depew's latest dog story reminds me of another.

"'Rory O'More, there,' said an Irishman, pointing to his canine asleep in the corner. 'Rory O'More is the most intelligent beast I ever saw. That dog understands every blessed word I say to him. Begorra, I'm studying German just to see if I can throw him off.'

"Ever hear the story of the great statesman who resembled Daniel Webster? A politician settled himself in the chair of an old colored barber who had shaved the Massachusetts statesman and orator.

"'They tell me, Uncle, that I resemble Daniel Webster. What do you think of it?'

"'Well, boss, I tink myself dat you done resember my ole fren'.'

"'Just in what particular do you see a resemblance between me and the great statesman?'

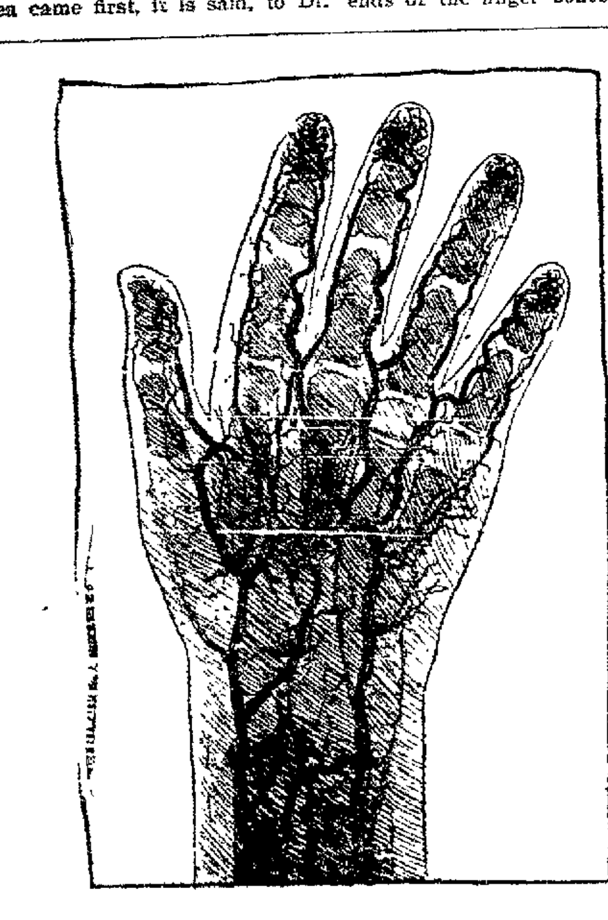
"'Well, I don't 'zactly see de resemblance, boss, hit's mostly in yo' bref.'"

ROBERT W. CRISWELL.

New Use For The "X" Ray.

How the Blood Vessels Can Now Be Seen As Well As the Bones.

A new application of the X-rays, which seems so obvious that one wonders why it has not occurred to some one before, is that by means of which not only the bones of the body, but the veins and arteries are revealed. The idea came first, it is said, to Dr. Harold Styles of Edinburgh, and the first experiments were made by the Medical Supply Association under the direction of Dr. Ernest Greville.



It was tried first on the amputated hand of a 3-year-old child, which allowed certain experiments that otherwise could not have been made. For a ligature had been tied and the contents squeezed out of the vessels. The artery which feeds the bone is seen between the two bones of the arm, giving off a branch to each bone. At the ends of the finger bones, next to the palms, little flat bones can be seen, separated from the main parts of the bones by small spaces. By observing whether these flat plates are united to the larger bones the minimum age of a person whose body is under the X-rays can be determined, because medical men know that at a certain age certain bones have not united.

The diagram shows, too, the rich capillary plexus or network which nourishes the nerves at the tips of the finger. Also can be seen the peculiar rings or loops of the artery leading to the thumb, by which the thumb may be extended without breaking the blood vessels.

Ingrowing Toe Nails.

This is a very common and troublesome affection, and most usually occurs by the side of the big toe. The surrounding soft parts first become swelled and inflamed by constant pressure against the edge of the nail from the use of tight shoes. If this is allowed to continue, an ulcer is formed in which the edge of the nail is imbedded. The pain from this, in some instances, is sufficiently severe to prevent walking. When this condition is arrived at a doctor's treatment becomes necessary.

The first object is to remove the cause, the tight shoe, then proceed to lessen the irritation and reduce the swelling. After soaking in hot water, the nail should be thinned by scraping, and, if very painful, a linseed poultice will give relief. When the irritation has thoroughly subsided, soft cotton should be pressed between the flesh and the nail, and then, if the skin is not broken, it should be slightly saturated with tincture of iodine. Repeat the treatment for several days, after which the tenderness will disappear.

Notes of Interest.

"Do you want my daughter for her money or for herself?" demanded the old gentleman.

"It's this way," stammered the young man, as he tripped backwards over the edge of the rug. "I want her for myself and I want her money for herself, and I want both of them for ourselves, and you certainly must understand."

The daughters of a South African Kaffir patriarch are a source of wealth to him, inasmuch as at their marriage they bring him from ten to twenty head of cattle. The mother likewise gains, for she invariably receives a cow from her son-in-law-elect.

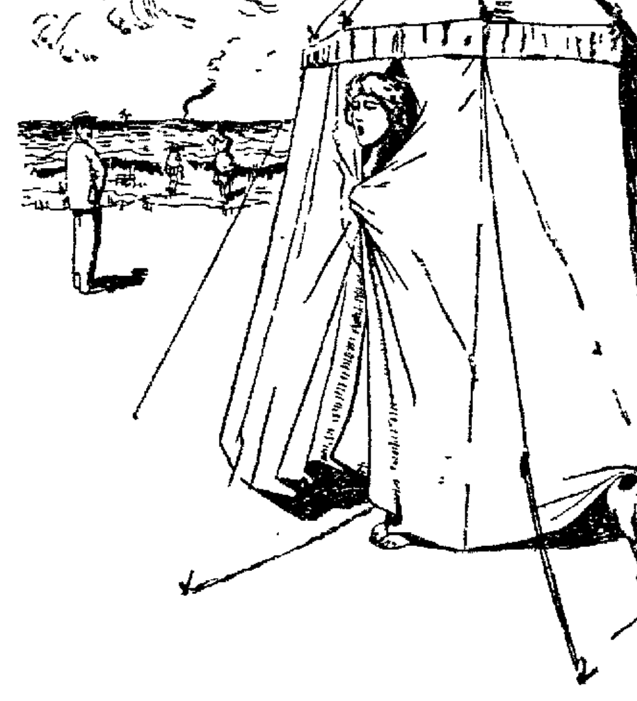
The time necessary for the conversion of a forest tree, or a part of it, into a printed paper, in a recent test made in Germany, was two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Germany and Austria have about 150 cooking schools. A four years' course is necessary before the student obtains a diploma. Most of the hotel chefs have diplomas from these schools.

ACME OF STUPIDITY.

Mick ("Boots" at the Ballynag Hotel, knocking at visitor's door at 4 a. m.)—F'what toime wud ye wish to be called this morrnun', sur?

PERILS OF SEA BATHING.



Distracted Lady (to her distant husband)—Oh, Harry, the puppy has swallowed my bathing dress!

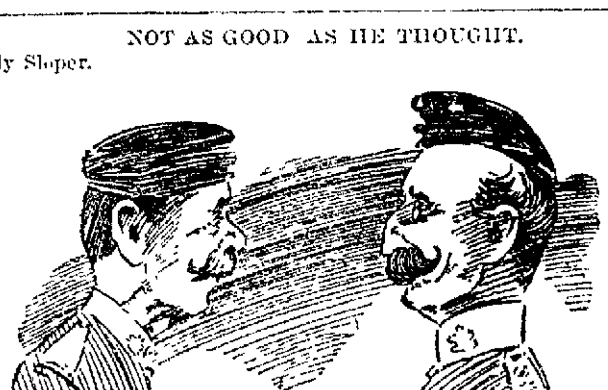
HOW TIME DOES FLY.

"'Air's turning a bit gray, sir."

"Well, man, look at the time I've been waiting here!"

NOT AS GOOD AS HE THOUGHT.

From Ally Sloper.



"How's the Temperance Association getting on, sergeant?"

"Private Swizzler got the gold medal last night, sir."

"Ah, capital! he used to be such a drunkard!"

"Yessir; unfortunately, though, he pawned it, and he's now in the guard room blind, sir."

ODDS AND ENDS.

Farinelli could sing 300 notes without drawing breath, while fifty exhaust most singers.

The largest apartment house in the world is said to be in Wieden, a suberb of Vienna. It contains 1,400 rooms, divided into 180 apartments of from three to six rooms each. Its 2,112 tenants pay an aggregate annual rent of $19,000.

The electrotypist of the British museum has produced such admiral facsimiles of ancient coins that experts have been puzzled by them. As a precaution against unintentional fraud, however, the counterfeits are in future to bear the initials, "B. M."

In one of the Canary islands there is a tree of the laurel family that occasionally rains down in the early evening quite a copious shower of water drops from its tufted foliage. The water comes out through innumerable little pores situated at the edge of the leaves.

Paris is capricious even in the matter of her public statues, which are being constantly dethroned and others set up in their places. The deposed ones are stowed away, and there are yards at Auteuil full of them. As for the streets, their names, of course, change with every change of wind.

A curious disparity is evident in the authoritative estimation of the heat of the sun. Pouillet places it at 1,400 to 1,800 degrees Celsius (Centigrade), Ste. Claire-Deville at 2,800 degrees, Lord Kelvin and Prof. Langley at 8,000 degrees, Sir Robert Ball at 18,000 degrees, Sporer at 3,700 degrees and Pater Leodie at 10,000,000 degrees.

Bread which is very difficult to digest has been distributed in many parts of France during the last few years, and now it is discovered that it was adulterated with a very fair sprinkling of sawdust reduced to a fine powder so as to resemble meal. A man named Fessat, who has been making a fortune out of this industry, has been arrested.

Boston feels quite humiliated because Surrey, a suburb of London, owns a horse that wears spectacles. He wears them for a purpose, too, for his eyesight is so dim that he can't see a yard in front of his nose unless he has on his "specs." Toby goes about his daily duties calmly. He has suffered from myopia for two years. Veterinary surgeons recommended some kind of glasses. Toby got them and wears them. He owns the unique distinction of being the only four-footed animal in the world equipped with spectacles.

No one can travel among the Arabs without being struck by the importance attached to the water supply. Where a rich Englishman would bequeath money to founding an hospital or decorating a church, an Arab can think of no other channel for his charity than the construction of a fountain which will assure him the blessings of all future generations. The Arabs have a curious characteristic in common with horses and other animals. They prefer stagnant water, however bad in smell and appearance, to the most limpid running water, which, they assert generally contains disagreeable medicinal properties.

FOR THE FRIVOLOUS.

Book Agent—I have here a very valuable work on "What to Do Until the Doctor Comes." Mr Owen Doe—Don't want it. Why don't you get out something on what to do when the collector comes?

Greymair—My wife didn't say a word when I got home so late the other morning. Betterhaws—That was kind. "As I was saying, she didn't say a word when I got home. She waited until I got sleepy."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What are the graves of Adams and Otis marked by big rocks for?" asked the visitor at the Granary burying ground. "Because they were bolder men than most of their contemporaries," said the Boston man proudly.

His tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. "I—I—that is," he faltered, "you——" And then he suddenly caught her to his bosom. "You know what I would say!" he cried. Frigidly she disengaged herself. "Another missing word fake" she muttered, pale, but calm.—Detroit Journal.

"Two Spaniards went up in a balloon. The balloon burst. What nationality were they when they came down?" asked the conundrum man. "Give it up," grimly responded the stupid man. "One came down a Russian and the other got tangled up in a telegraph wire and came down a Pole," was the response.—Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

JESTS FOR THE TABLE.

Mistress—Why were you dismissed from your late place? Up-to-Date Servant Girl—Well I like your inquisitiveness! Did I ask you why your last girl left you?

"Officer, is there a good restaurant in this neighborhood?" "Yes, ma'am, just around the corner." "Is there a saloon attached to it?" "No, but they'll send out and get you anything you like, ma'am."

"Bridget, you've broken as much china this month as your wages amount to. Now, how can we prevent this from occurring again?" "I don't know, mum, unless yez raise me wages."

Angry Wife—It seems to me we've been married a century. I can't even remember when or where we first met. Husband (emphatically)—I can. It was at a dinner party where there were thirteen at table.

A shrewd old lady cautioned her married daughter against worrying her husband too much and concluded by saying: "My child, a man is like an egg. Kept in hot water a little while he may boil soft, but keep him there too long and he hardens."

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IF TEXAS HAD SEVENTY MILLION PEOPLE--

It Would Have Only the Density of Population of Our New Colony, Porto Rico.

While it is undoubtedly true that an enormous amount of development of one sort and another is possible in every one of the island colonies which yesterday were Spain's but to-day are ours, if anybody's it is also true that there is much misapprehension regarding them.

For instance, there has been a great deal of talk about the undeveloped agricultural resources of Porto Rico, and more than one ordinarily level-headed American has dreamed dreams of fortunes to be made there by raising certain crops. But these dreams are generally regarded as delusive by the well informed, for Porto Rico is already over-cultivated, if anything. Certainly her soil is far more assiduously tended than that of any state in this Union. There may be some sections in a few of the older states that have reached a grade of agricultural development approaching that of Porto Rico, but they are few and small. And there is no comparison whatever between the high state of cultivation attained there and the agricultural development of the greater part of the available farming land in this country.

This statement is made primarily on the evidence of travellers in Porto Rico who speak with wonder of the thorough subjugation of the soil there, but it need not rest on their evidence alone. It is fully borne out by figures, which sometimes lie, but are perfectly trustworthy in this instance. Porto Rico, with an area of only 3,550 square miles, less than one-thirteenth the area of the state of New York, has a population of about 800,000, or 225 to the square mile, and most of this population is agricultural at that. The United States, with an area of 3,600,000 square miles, has a population of about 74,500,000, or only 21 to the square mile, a much larger proportion living in cities and towns than is the case in Porto Rico.

There are, in truth, only two states in our Union that support a larger population to the square mile than Porto Rico. These are Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Massachusetts, with an area of 8,315 square miles, has a population of 2,238,943, or 269 to the square mile. Little Rhode Island, with 1,250 square miles, has 345,506, or 276 to the square mile. But neither of these states is chiefly agricultural—in fact the bulk of the population in both is supported by the mills and factories in the cities and towns. The farms of neither Massachusetts nor Rhode Island are cultivated with anything like the care bestowed upon the Porto Rican acres, nor will they be until the United States is desperately crowded, much more desperately, perhaps, than it will be in the lifetime of anyone who reads this article.

No state besides these two approaches Poro Rico in density of population. New Jersey, largely a manufacturing and suburban community, supports 184 persons to the square mile; Connecticut, chiefly by manufactures, supports 149 to the square mile; New York supports 132, vastly more than half by commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and Pennsylvania, with the third largest city in the Union, and her myriads of miners, 116.

These figures are enough to show that the enterprising American desirous of winning wealth by agricultural pursuits, would find far more room for his ambitions in some of the most thickly populated states of the Union than in Porto Rico, to say nothing of California, with its vast territory, embracing 158,360 square miles, whereon dwell about 1,300,000 souls, or eight to the square mile; or Texas, extending over 265,780, with 2,236,000 inhabitants and about the same density. There is, in fact, a better chance for agricultural expansion in Michigan or Missouri, or Illinois or Indiana or any other state in the country except those which are too arid or too mountainous to cultivate profitably.

It is a little different with Cuba, and yet the population of that fair island, though not to be compared as to density with that of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey or Connecticut, is still greater than that of the United States as a whole. Before the beginning of the insurrection, which was followed by the Spanish-American war, Cuba had a population of more than 1,500,000, which was supported on 43,220 square miles, or about 34 to the mile. Allowing for all probable decrease, Cuba must still contain 1,000,000 souls.

This, however, is by no means dense enough to preclude a great degree of agricultural expansion, especially as the soil of Cuba is wondrously productive; there is no arid area and nearly every square foot of territory can be cultivated. Aside from climatic drawbacks, Cuba should, and, in spite of them probably will, furnish a field for the agricultural exploitation of much American capital. It is within the knowledge of the writer that the promoters of at least half a dozen schemes of this sort are now endeavoring to float stock and bonds in New York to carry them on. Some who invest will probably make money, but there isn't the slightest doubt that others—particularly among those who make primary investments, will lose their funds with neatness and dispatch.

Still another sort of condition exists in the Philippines, where with an area of 114,326 square miles, the population is about 9,500,000, or 83 to the square mile.

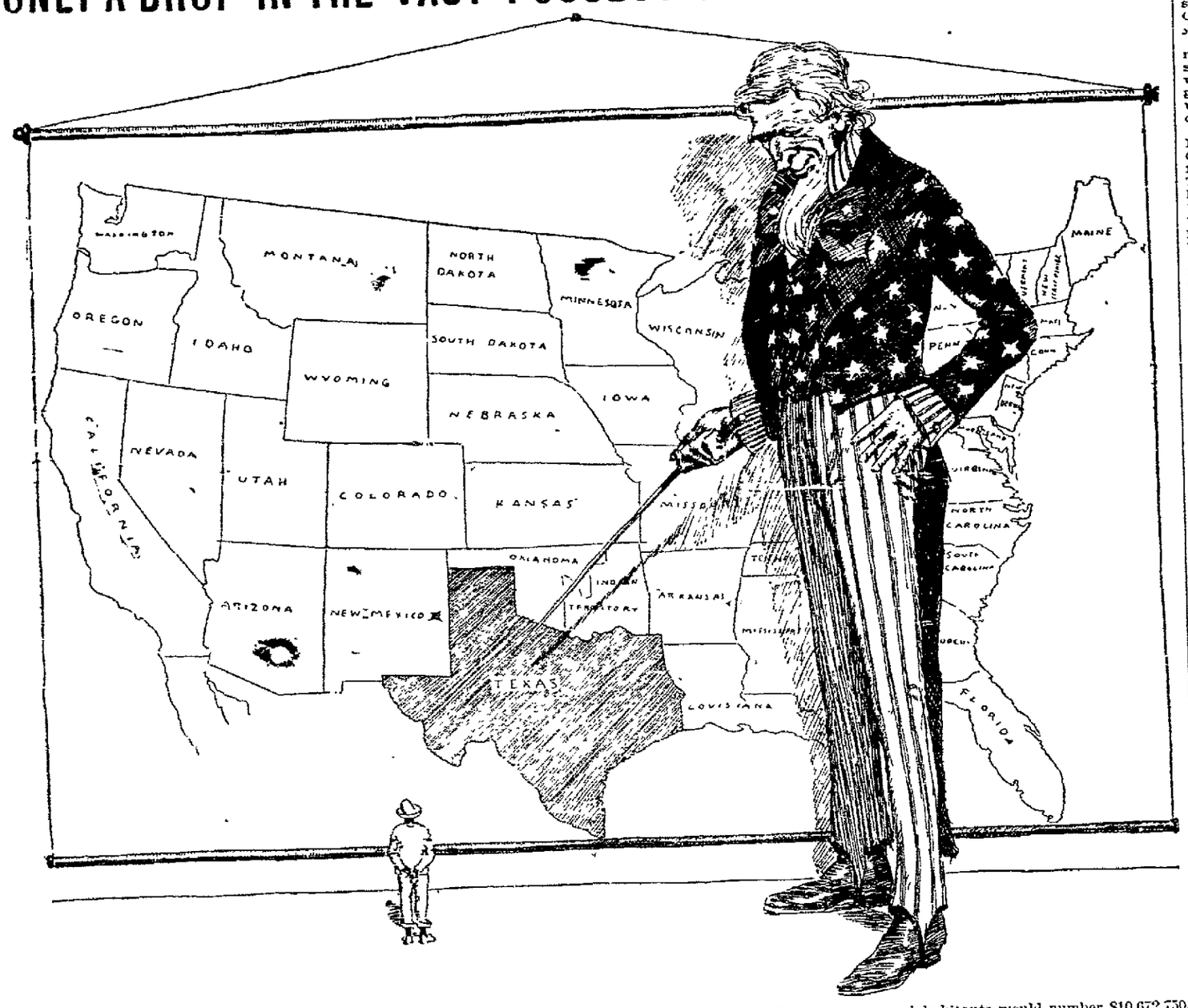
This is really denser than it seems, since the proportion of arable acres in that group of oriental islands is much smaller than in either Cuba or Porto Rico. The density in the Philippines is almost the same as in Delaware, where the area is 2,050 square miles and the population 168,493, or about 82 to the mile. Yet, should the Philippines really fall under our dominion, there will undoubtedly be some cultivation of their soil by American capital, though it is highly improbable that laborers from America or any other country of a temperate climate can be employed on the plantations because of the climate.

The same will undoubtedly hold good with regard to the West Indian islands. Thus, while American capital may be profitably employed in the agricultural development and surely will find a place in the commercial development of the Spanish islands, they will afford little or no outlet for the surplus labor of this country. American managers will undoubtedly direct whatever American enterprises are established in any of the islands and a few Americans may find employment in clerks, but even they will be few, since men of native birth, who can stand the climate better, may be hired for smaller wages in both Cuba and Porto Rico than Americans would demand, while in the Philippines the Chinese—in some respects the finest clerks in the world—may be had for stipends that would seem pitiful to the most modest occidental. But this is trenching on a problem which is sure to be taken up by the labor organizations of the country and over which more than one pitched political battle is certain to be fought.

The total population of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines is 11,800,000, or a little more than one-seventh as large as the population of the United States and almost identical with that of New England and the State of New York combined. The population of the Philippines is about once and a half as large as that of New York.

The total area of the Spanish islands is 161,096 square miles, about one-twenty-second of the area of the United States, which is 3,602,600 square miles, a little more than the area of California, while the entire Philippine archipelago, with Cuba and Porto Rico crowded alongside, would have ample room in a sea as big as Texas, with more than 100,000 square miles to spare for water space.

ONLY A DROP IN THE VAST POSSESSIONS OF OUR UNCLE SAM



If the population of the United States were settled as densely as that of Porto Rico, it would require an area of only 331,111 square miles for its support, or about twice the territory of all the islands and a little more than that of Texas and Louisiana combined. Were the entire United States peopled as densely as Porto Rico its inhabitants would number 810,672,750, or more than twice the vast population of China.

WHAT PORTO RICANS THINK OF SAGASTA.

Porto Ricans have a liking for Sagasta, though they detest the government of which he is the head. All things considered they have got along better under him than under any other Spanish premier. He granted them a large measure of the reforms they asked for and they are grateful, though they admit the granting was by no means voluntary, but was done reluctantly and under protest. Still the aged statesman has met many of the islanders, and all of them agree that personally he is charming. He is jolly and interesting and speaks frankly.

In this he differs from all other Spaniards in Madrid. There is nothing of the rhetorician about him; no flourishes of speech; no elaborate and ornate periods about the honor and dignity of the nation. He knows all about these two Spanish attributes; and he would rejoice to find they existed elsewhere than in the imaginations of the orators in the Cortes. As he does not find anything tangible about this honor and dignity, he accepts the condition and does the best he can. He worships the god of things as they are, and does not attempt to instil practical, hopeful common sense into minds unfitted to receive it. He does not urge the rhetoricians to move forward toward high ideals, but he lets them talk and manage them. That is the Porto Rican view.

Sagasta has done well for himself, but he has done more for Spain than any other minister of recent times. He has lived among pilferers and possibly is a pilferer himself, but his simple life and the commonplace lodgings he occupies on the first floor of an ordinary apartment house on the Plaza Celenque do not indicate that he has amassed great wealth.

He is almost the only Spaniard in official life that uses the word "steal." The others say "interfiltration," or "percolation." He will have none of the elaborate euphonistic vocabulary of the official class. He is as frank as Dean Swift and as keen in wit, but he has a suavity the Dean sorely lacked. He believes in himself and is sure he can do as well by Spain as any other man, consequently, as he loves power, he accepts office. When he is out he does not worry. Indeed, he has stepped out voluntarily several times. He used to see-saw gracefully with Canovas, and apparently was on the best understanding with his political opponent. The "up and down" scheme was carried on with courteous consideration.

Although Sagasta is a Grand Master of the order of Masons, he is the intimate friend of the high functionaries of the Roman Catholic church in Spain. This speaks volumes for his urbanity and tact. He has been a sort of grandpa to the boy king, and has won the confidence of the queen regent so that she trusts him implicitly. He was minister of state under Alfonso XII, under Marshal Serrano during his regency (1868-'70), under Amadeus of Aosta, the second son of Victor Emanuel, who resigned in 1873, and under General Prim, who, in 1868, was president of the council, minister of war and commander-in-chief of the army, with the rank of marshal. Something in this reminds one of Talleyrand, who took care to stand well with whoever was in power, saying, in explanation that by so doing he could best serve France.

HOW A SLAVE GIRL BECAME EMPRESS

Sold Into Bondage, She Now Rules the Chinese Empire.

This is the story of how a slave girl became the richest and most powerful ruler of the modern world the story of how poor little Yin Ling was raised from the depths of such poverty as we of the Western Hemisphere know nothing of to the exalted position of dowager empress of the great Chinese kingdom. She is now Tsi Thsi and her word is law among her people even above that of the emperor himself.

The power of the former slave girl is felt throughout the uttermost kingdoms, principalities and republics of the earth.

And now, at the age of sixty-five, this wonderful woman, after many years of active ruling, and after a period of retirement from public life, is again at the helm. Cable dispatches the other day announced that the empress dowager had openly relieved the emperor of all real power. The ministers received their instructions directly from her and Li Hung Chang practically supersedes the Tsung li Yamun.

Fifty years ago the empress dowager never dreamed of her present power and splendor. Her thoughts were occupied with a problem which then seemed greater than any other in the world. It was where the next bowl of rice was to come from.

During the turbulent reign of Emperor Hein Fung, there lived in the outskirts of Canton a poor family named Tzun. The fierce Tai Ping rebellion was at its height. The soldiers were little better than pillaging bands of robbers. On the principle "unto him that hath it shall be given," the rich became still richer, and the poor were driven to despair and starvation.

Oppressed and persecuted the Tzun family moved from place to place, becoming poorer and poorer, until they finally sought refuge in a squalid hut. "Here we shall be safe," the father remarked, "for we have nothing left that any one can steal." He was a philosopher, and a worthy disciple of Confucius.

There lived Li Tzun with his good wife and his two children, Yin Ling, a beautiful child of fourteen, and Ko Jon, her seven-year-old brother. There they lived on one bowl of rice a day until even that gave out. Nothing was left for them to do but to starve like rats in a hole.

But before doing this Li Tzun made a trip to Canton, in a last despairing hope of securing assistance. It was indeed a despairing hope. The moon was high in the heavens when he returned to the miserable place he called home. It was his home, miserable as it was for it sheltered all that was left to him in the world—his wife and children.

His hands were empty and his heart was sad as he greeted his dear ones. There was no help to be had. His friends were worse off than he. They were selling their daughters into slavery.

Yin Ling did not sleep that night. She tossed on her couch of dried leaves, and forgot that she was hungry. She was thinking—thinking harder than she had ever done before in her life.

In the morning she said. "My father, I have thought all night long of what you told us. Pray sell me. We have no food. We must die. It is better that I should be sold. For me you could get much money, and when the wars are over you may be able to buy me back."

The father and mother were speechless with horror and wept all day. But night came again, and again there was no rice. Little Ko Jon was moaning with pain. In the dead of night the father stole away like a thief and little Yin Ling went with him. Her mother never saw her again.

Arriving in Canton Li Tzun, clasping his daughter by the hand, knocked for admittance at the gate of the finest house in that part of the city. He was determined that his child should not be sacrificed for a song. The head of the great house was the Tartar Tidoo general, who commanded the troops of the province, and who was related to the Emperor Hein Fung. The general was greatly pleased with the girl and noted with pleasure that her feet were not bound. The Tartars do not recognize this custom. Li Tzun explained that he had been too poor to give his daughter such advantages.

So Yin Ling was sold and became an inmate of the general's household. She was appointed sewing maid to the wife of Tidoo, and a year passed. Both Tidoo and his wife had become greatly attached to her, and as they had no children of their own, they adopted her. That was the beginning of the little slave girl's marvelous rise to power.

A tutor was engaged for her and she made rapid progress. In the matter of etiquette she proved a wonderfully apt pupil. At the age of seventeen she was pronounced by the Celestial connoisseurs to be the most beautiful woman in the Chinese empire.

Then Tidoo was ordered to report to the emperor at Peking for promotion. No officer ever receives honors from the emperor without bestowing costly gifts in return. Tidoo was perplexed. On previous occasions he had given great rolls of costly silk and cups of pure gold, for he was a very rich man, but now, as the service was greater, so must be the gift. It is a compulsory Chinese custom.

What could he give that was greater than he had already given? He must not displease the emperor by offering anything not in keeping with the honor about to be bestowed upon him. After serious thought and consideration he decided to present Yin Ling to the emperor. It was a great sacrifice, and he would rather, much rather, have declined the promotion. But there was nothing else to do.

"Dear father and mother," said Yin Ling, "my life is in your hands. I shall grieve to leave you. I know you have my future at heart, and if my going will make you happy I also shall be happy in the knowledge of your happiness."

When the court duties were over and the general had received his new decorations and titles, Yin Ling was presented to the emperor. He was charmed and delighted. The girl's radiant beauty hypnotized him. The life in the imperial palace of a thousand slaves exceeded the wildest dreams of the little slave girl. At her beck and call were menials who lived but to anticipate her smallest whim.

The emperor was most attentive to his new bride. All through the palace it was whispered that the Son of Heaven had lost his heart. The little birds in the trees nodded to each other and whispered the emperor's secret. Before a month had passed Yin Ling had been honored with the title Que Fay, which means exalted auxiliary.

Tsi An principal wife and titular empress, became very jealous of the newcomer, as did the rest of the emperor's wives. But she won all hearts with her sweet ways and her sunny disposition, and the opposition was short lived.

Three years later, in 1854, there was great rejoicing in the imperial palace. A son had been born to the emperor, his first son, and Que Fay was the mother. Thus was the little slave girl still further exalted. The child was named Tsai Chuen, and to his mother was given the title of Tsi Thsi, which carried with it the rank of empress, second to that of Tsi An.

Then the wars broke out afresh. The following year the emperor was stricken with fever, and giving up all hope of straightening out the complicated affairs of his kingdom, he lost heart and died.

To none of his widows nor to Prince Kung, his brother had the emperor Hein Fung left any authority. There followed a period of reckless debauchery until Tsi Thsi, with the assistance of Tsi An and Prince Kung arranged a plot whereby the board of regency was overthrown and the members executed.

Then the dominant spirit of the mature woman, no longer the poor slave girl, asserted itself. With her seven-year-old son she ascended the throne, claiming for him the title to be the ruler of the celestial kingdom. At once she assumed full charge of the affairs of state.

With her newly acquired powers she did not forget her lowly parents. Emissaries were dispatched to find them, but they had died. Her brother, Ko Jon, was found working for a farmer and earning $6 a year. He was installed in the imperial palace and given $125,000 a year for spending money. He immediately became an imbecile.

The crowning glory in the life of the slave girl who had risen to the position of empress came in 1873 when her son ascended the throne and became in truth the emperor of the kingdom. But her joy was turned to grief two years later, a grief that nearly proved fatal, when the young emperor died.

The next of kin was Kwang Suey, the son of Prince Kung and a nephew of the Emperor Hein Fung. But all China knew that he was under the advice and council of Tsi Thsi and his father, and now the empress dowager has once more stepped into the arena, and at the age of sixty-four has again taken the reins of active government into her own hands.

Truly a remarkable woman is this, and one who deserves a prominent place in the history of nations.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

Cuba and Porto Rico Not Our Only Caribbean Isles.

Little has been said so far about West Indian possessions to fall to us other than the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. But the protocol provides, in addition to the independence of Cuba, the accession of Porto Rico and one of the Ladrones, "the other islands which are at present under the sovereignty of Spain in the Antilles." What are these islands, and what are they worth to us? asks the Portland Oregonian.

In all there are probably a dozen of these minor islands now to be brought under our sovereignty, and in a general way they border the coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico. For the most part these islands are like the reefs of Florida and the Bahamas. The largest of these reefs on the northern shore is the Cayo Romano, with an estimated area of 180 square miles, and its surface broken by three hillocks. The chief industry there, and, indeed, the only one that will thrive, is that of gathering salt. The island is filled with depressions of from one to two feet deep. During the storms the waves dash over the keys and leave the depressions filled with water. When summer comes with its burning sun the heat dries the water and a deposit of salt is left. It is believed that the Cayo Romano could supply the salt needed for the use of all Cuba.

Of considerable interest and some importance is the Isla de Pinos, or Isle of Pines, which has played an inconspicuous part in the war. In the statements of Spain's possessions, made by official sources, it always has a place to itself. The island, which lies fifty miles off the southwest coast of Cuba, is sixty miles in length, and from north to south its breadth is fifty-five miles, the area being 600 square miles. It is a beautiful island, with excellent harbors, lofty mountains, fertile plains and many rivers. The principal products are cattle, tobacco, mahogany, cedar and other woods, sulphur, pitch and tar, but there are also mines from which silver, quicksilver and iron are extracted. The climate of the island is mild and healthy all the year, and few present a better chance for settlers, and yet it has only a population of about 2,000. The Isla de Pinos has always been regarded as a dependency of Havana, and would probably be claimed by the Cuban government.

Next in importance is the so-called Passage group, to the east of Porto Rico. The largest and most important of the group is Viques or Crab island, lying nine miles off Porto Rico, and which is eighteen miles long by four broad. Isabel Segunda, on the north side, is the solitary village, and there live fishermen. The harbor is good, for there are numerous bays, and at one time Viques was the resort of pirates, who preyed upon the rich commerce of the West Indies. Fishermen and woodcutters to the number of about five hundred make their home on Culebra, the second largest island in the Passage group. Culebra lies about sixteen miles to the eastward of Cape San Juan. Because of its irregular outline and broken, steep shore the island is also sometimes known as Serpent island. Like Viques, its coast is indented with many bays, which afford excellent harbors. There are many small hills that are covered with scrub timber, but the soil is so sterile that no attempt is made to cultivate it on an extensive scale, and the 1,500 inhabitants support themselves by fishing and gathering wood. West of Porto Rico are Mona and Monita islands. Mona is near the Mayaguez inlet, and gives its name to the broad channel flowing between Porto Rico and San Domingo.

Small as are the industrial or commercial possibilities of these islands, their acquisition by the United States is a stroke of the highest policy, and will be attested by history as one of the wise and decisive acts of the administration in the conduct of this war. We want them because we see the necessity of Spain's giving them up and abandoning the Western hemisphere for good and all. Still more, we want them for their strategic importance. All that most of them possess of value is their harbors. Used for a naval and coaling station by Spain or by any other power, any one of them would in time of threatened or actual war take on serious importance. All the approaches to the Gulf of Mexico, all commanding points of the Nicaragua canal's eastern end, should be in our hands. We have control of it now, virtually with Porto Rico our own and Cuba available for naval purposes. Jamaica, as Capt. Mahan has shown, is nearly as important in position. As long as England is friendly to us her possession of Jamaica is harmless. But war with England could only result in our doing what we should have done long ago—acquire every island commanding entrance to the gulf and menace to the isthmian canal. The day will probably come when the United States owns every island between the Caribbean sea and the Straits of Florida.

German Socialism.

Exchanges: Socialism is dying out in the German cities, but increasing an alarming rate in the rural districts. The total socialistic vote for reichstag elections has increased from 311,065 in 1881, to 2,120,050, in 1898. The percentage of socialistic vote cast in the cities has decreased from 51.62 in 1881 to 29.48 this year. The Prussian minister of the interior is inquiring into the cause of the rapid spread of socialism in the rural districts with a view of asking the reichstag for additional repressive measures.

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TOO OLD.

Louis VanPelt, of South Union Street, Says He is

And Wants to Die Because He is of no Use—Things Mundane are not to His Liking and He Desires to Taste of the Celestial—Attempts Suicide.

Louis VanPelt, residing at 121 South Union street unlike the average individual, does not care for things mundane.

This was exemplified last night when he made several attempts to curtail his earthly career by sending a bullet crashing into his brain. Just why he showed desire to do such a rash deed is not known, but it is supposed that he has had "troubles of his own." However, the nature of them may never be told, and the curious therefore must be left to conjecture.

But for the timely arrival of one of the city's guardians of the peace, the man would have soon gone tripping lightly, and, perhaps, gayly, up the golden stairs, as he was in the act of emptying the contents of a 38-callibre revolver into his brain, when the officer arrived and nonpulsed his insane and criminal purpose by knocking the gun from his grasp. The family had notified patrolman O'Brien and he got to the house just in the nick of time, as has been seen. No other man was in the house at the time, and a terrible murder might have been enacted. Van Pelt was undoubtedly temporarily insane, and the notion may have come to him to kill the rest of the family, then to complete his bloody work, take his own life.

The revolver was taken away from him by the officer. He is an old man and in explanation said he was too old to be of any use and wanted to die, and kept repeating that he would yet accomplish his purpose. The case should be closely surveilled, as a terrible tragedy may result.

EVENTS TO-NIGHT.

Solar Lodge I. O. O. F.
Mart Armstrong Post.
J. O. A. M., Lima Council.
K. of P. Lima Lodge.
U. B. of F. No. 3.
L. O. T. M. No. 197.
Opera House, Walker's Ward.

ABOUT THE CITY.

Late Local News in a Condensed Form for Busy Readers.

The patient which has small pox at St. Marys evidently caught it in Van Wert. A dispatch from St. Marys says about twenty-five persons have been exposed.

The corn husks are said to be thick, indicating a cold winter, and the onion skins are thin, foretelling a mild winter. While there is so much doubt we shall wait to hear from Foster, the Missouri weather prophet, who fixes up hot and cold waves to order upon short notice.

Wholesale and Retail Millinery.

Our fall opening begins Tuesday, September 20th, and will continue for two weeks. Our trimmed work will surpass all other similar occasions. For price, style and quality of goods we court the inspection of all. Open evenings at 113 and 115 East High street. Lima 'phone 448.

Respectfully,
6t3 GLOVER & WINTERS.

CITY HALL.

The attorney of Sebastian Lusk, who was found guilty of disorderly conduct has made a motion for a new trial.

Charles W. Fenstemaker was arrested to-day for assault, the charge being preferred by Jacob J. Haege. Both men are well-known saloon keepers.

Mrs. William Robinson, wife of the North Main street saloonist, emphatically denies that the police were summoned by her Sunday morning. She says it was one of the neighbors who delights to elongate the Indian rubber in her neck to its fullest capacity.

A telephone message was received at police headquarters at 2 o'clock this morning stating that one, May Foster, had left Dayton with about $70 worth of clothing of somebody's else. Nothing has been seen of May in Lima. Middletown is the place where it is thought she is en route.

The case against Charles Leland has been dismissed. It will be remembered that the case was brought against him by the First National Bank of Wapakoneta last Saturday. Leland was to have been tried at Wapak yesterday morning, but the Miami Gas and Fuel Company, on whom the draft for $50 had been made, paid the same. The proceedings against Mr. Leland were then dismissed.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. H F Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Oil leases for sale at the NEWS office.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Late Records of Limaites Abroad and Visitors In Our City.

Board of Trade meeting to-night.

The banks will close to-morrow at noon.

Gus Wiley, of Toledo, was in the city to-day.

R. M. Waugh went to Jamestown, N. Y., this morning.

Rev. Waters is in Sidney attending the Central Ohio conference.

Postmaster Hall is in Iowa attending a reunion of his regiment.

The Jessie Mae Hall Company is stopping at the Hoffman House.

F. E. Harman and wife leave Saturday night for New York City.

Will Knoop, of Troy, is seeing his many Lima friends for a few days.

Mrs. Ohl, of Kansas, is the guest of her school friend, Mrs. E. W. Mosier.

Martin Goodkind, the oil man, left this morning for Parkersburg, W. Va.

The Delphos Herald says Will DeWeese and Dave Morris drove over Sunday.

Mrs. I. R. Longsworth, of West North street, is home from a visit in Van Wert.

Robert Beechman, of Muncie, Ind., is visiting in the city. He formerly lived here.

Contractor Cain, who paved West Market street, left to-day for his home in Dayton.

Col Moulton arrived in the city yesterday and will return to Toledo to-morrow evening.

Miss Gertrude Finley leaves for Washington, D. C., this evening to resume her studies.

Mrs. I. T. Moore and daughters, of West Market street, have returned home from the Northern lakes.

Miss Ella McCarty, maker at Mrs. F. Light's, left this morning for Dayton, O., to attend the millinery opening.

Miss Myrtle Foster, assistant trimmer at Mrs. F. Light's, left this morning for Dayton, O., to attend the millinery opening.

R. B. Gordon, Democratic nominee for congress, was up from St. Marys to-day, attending the county fair, and looking after his political fences.

Emmit Dungan, an ex-passenger conductor on the Ohio Southern railroad, and a jolly good fellow, was mingling with his Lima friends yesterday. Mr. Dungan is now interested in a coal mine at Jackson, O.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

PRIZE FIGHT.

To be Pulled Off To-night—Will Take Place Outside of the County.

The prize fight between Charles Armstrong and "Clothes Line" Kennedy, both of this city, will be pulled off about day break to-morrow morning. It is not known where the contest will take place, but it will not be in Allen county. Those who wish to witness the bout have been notified to report at Pangle's barn this evening from which place they will be driven to the scene of battle. A twelve mile drive will be made before the place selected is reached.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

The Winners: Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Chicago—New York and St. Louis Tie.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1—5	9	3
Cincinnati	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0—7	11	0

Batteries—Murphy, Donahue, Murphy and M... Umpires—...

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	6	3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	*—3	6	1

Batteries—Killen and McGuire. Callahan and Donohue Umpires—Snyder and Andrews

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	*	*—6	8	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	*—5	9	2

Batteries—No and Robinson Peters and Croiger Umpires Brown and O Day

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	4
Pittsburgh	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	2—15	20	0

Batteries—Kennedy and Grim, Cronin and Bowerman Umpires—Connolly and Hunt

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	4	3	0	3	3	1	8	*—24	26	0
Louisville	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1—4	8	10

Batteries—Lewis Hickman and Bergen, Dowling, Altrock, Kittridge and Powers Umpires—Gaffney and McDonald

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
New York	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0—7	14	3
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0—7	14	1

Batteries—Doheny and Warner; Taylor and Sugden Umpires—Swartwood and Warner

MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 9th, 1898.
LINCOLN MEDICINE Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen:—In answer to your inquiry of the 7th, I would say the preparations give good satisfaction, and I believe will sell better when the public become more acquainted with them.
C. W. WAGNER,
Practical Apothecary.
For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's and Ashton's drug stores. tf

TROUBLES

Have the Members of the Salvation Army.

Young Man Induces One of the New Recruits to Take a Drink With Him and an Exciting Time Follows—Wm. Jones' Trial for Disturbing a Meeting.

The ranks of the Salvation Army have been stirred up to their very depths, and the troubles of this band of the Lord's disciples has just commenced. For a long time the army has been carrying on its meetings in the city, and until just recently no incident has occurred to mar the sacredness and solemnity of their worship. But it is a long lane that has no turning point.

Last evening while this organization of soul savers were congregated at the Square, with the usual blare of horns and tambourines, a young man whose name is not known induced one of the new recruits, a young girl, to go with him into a room over Chris. Geiger's saloon and get a drink. At first the girl objected, but the prepossessing young fellow insisted and she listened to the voice of the tempter. The result was she succumbed to its allurements, and went to the above mentioned place. Lieut Jones, a young woman of the army, noticed the procedure and followed them. She beseeched, she prayed, in fact, she did everything in her power to cause the girl to hesitate and falter, but to no avail, for the soft, alluring voice of her tempter persuaded her to come with him. The incident attracted a large crowd to the scene and Geiger endeavored to eject the pair. The police were notified, but before the arrival of Lieut. Burns, Sheriff Bogart, who, in company with Mayor Prophet, chanced to be present when the trouble started and got the young people out of the room. Lieut. Jones was overcome by excitement, and fainted. She was taken to the Salvation Army headquarters, where a physician was summoned, and, after working with her for some time she was resuscitated, but was very ill, and it was thought her condition would prove serious. However, she was able to be in police court this morning, not to swear out a warrant for the young fellow in question, but to testify in an other case.

DISTURBED SALVATION ARMY.

It is an old saying that troubles never come singly, and it is as true in the ranks of the religious as well as in the ranks of the sinful.

After the affair last night the members of the Salvation Army appeared in police court this morning. They were not there for the purpose of saving the souls of the habitues of the city building, but they were there with a view of prosecuting William Jones for trying to break up their meeting Sunday night. Jones plead not guilty and the mayor reserved his decision until 1 o'clock, when he was fined $9.75, and in default went to jail.

THE CRISPUS ATTEX CLUB

At Turner Hall Will Celebrate Emancipation Day on September 22.

The excercises will commence at 2 p. m. The Sunday schools will entertain with music and recitations. Addresses by Rev. Collins, Prof. D. Robinson, of Canada, Dr Peters, Dr. U. S Beam, and Miss Clarah Byrd will read the Emancipation Proclamation. The evening will be spent in a grand banquet and festival.

The committee will spare nothing to make it a memorable event. All are invited and will be made welcome.

Joseph Bletzacker, Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Satterthwaite block, for your Fall Suit or Trousers. tf

The D. & L. N.

Will keep open again next Sunday. ... return and 50c. to Lewistown Reservoir. 75

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

GO TO

THE CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

FOR

Pure Grape Brandy and Blackberry Wine

For Diarrhoea and Bowel Trouble. A positive cure.

BUSINESS HOUSES

Will Close To-morrow and the Employes Will Visit the Fair.

Nearly every business house in the city have agreed to close at noon to-morrow, and remain closed until 6 o'clock. This movement is for the benefit of the clerks who will be given an opportunity to attend the fair.

CAMP POLAND

Inspected To-day by Secretary Alger—The Second Ohio

Will be Moved From its Present Location To-morrow to a More Desirable Locality.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 21.—The soldiers at Camp Poland were submitted to another review to-day. Secretary Alger and party reached this city this morning and reviewed the troops at 9 o'clock. The Second and Sixth Ohio regiments yesterday made preparations for the coming of the secretary. Their camps were models of neatness and would pass inspection of the most critical. Colonels Kuert and McMaken feel justly proud of the interest the men have taken in arranging for this inspection and review. The men marched without blouses, but with the full marching equipage of an American soldier.

The Second Ohio camp will be moved Thursday from its present location to Middlebrook, a much more desirable locality. The camp will then be reached by street car lines from the city, and it is now three miles from any transport accommodations. Captain McDonald, Second Ohio, has been promoted to be Brigade Surgeon, in charge of the Second Ohio, Third North Carolina and Sixth West Virginia.

You remember how mean you felt last fall when you first put on your heavy underwear. Avoid a repetition by buying from the Knisely Shirt Co. tf

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

EXPLOSION.

Two Well Known Gentlemen Painfully Burned.

Ex-Mayor Smiley and Mr. B. G. DeVoe the Victims—The Gasoline Spreads and Looks Threatening.

About 7 o'clock last evening at the home of Mr. B. G. DeVoe, at 751 South Elizabeth street, there was quite an explosion, in which two gentlemen were very painfully burned. Ex-Mayor Smiley and Mr. DeVoe were in the act of examining a gasoline lamp, when it exploded, burning both gentlemen as stated. The lamp is a product of Mr. DeVoe's inventive genius and they were bending over it, when the gasoline escaped in some manner, followed by the explosion.

The left sleeve of Mr. DeVoe's shirt was burned off and the flesh was badly cooked, while the hands and face of Mr. Smiley were very painfully burned. Dr. Rudy attended their injuries. The gasoline blaze spread over the room and in a remarkably short period the carpet and window curtains were all aflame.

Fire alarm box 52 was pulled and Chief Coates and his men responded, but the incipient conflagration was extinguished before the arrival of the department.

For a time it looked as though there would be a big fire, but fortunately a hand grenade was formed and the blaze was smothered.

Made to your measure. That's the way to have your shirts. Have the Knisely Shirt Co. build you some that way. tf

COLUMBUS, O., June 13, 1898.
I have used Lincoln's Catarrh Balm and find it the best medicine I ever used for the purpose.
D. L. WILLIAMS,
430 E. Long St.
For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's and Ashton's drug stores. tf

Pennsylvania Lines Excursions

To Pittsburg for Knights Templar Conclave. Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave will be sold October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th via Pennsylvania Lines. For special information inquire of nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent, or address, C. L. Kimball, Ass't General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O. tf

RAIN

Is Predicted For To-Morrow—Synopsis of the Weather.

Watson's weather report says increasing cloudiness to-night and rain Thursday.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Rainy weather in Mississippi, Louisiana and Eastern Texas, due to a storm on the Gulf of Mexico. New Orleans reports 1.64 and Mobile 2.10 inches of rain in the past 24 hours. Fair weather continues throughout the remainder of the country, with the highest pressure over the lake regions and heavy frost in the Upper Michigan. Another low barometer is developing in the Northern Rocky mountain region and temperature is rising in the west.

WILL RETURN TO CAMP.

Messrs. Charley Reynolds, George Woods, Harry McGinnis, Frank Carter and Paul Ashton, all members of Company C, who have been home on sick furloughs, will return to Camp Poland at Knoxville, Tenn., to-morrow afternoon, leaving over the C., H. & D. at 4 o'clock.

The old and original Tennesseeans from the Central College of Nashville, will give their concert at the South Main Street Presbyterian church Wednesday evening, September 21st, consisting of jubilee singers and plantation melodies. They will appear in their plantation costumes. Don't fail to hear them. Admission, 15 and 25c.

Cincinnati and return only $1.50 for the round trip via C. H. & D. Ry. Train leaves Lima at 5:30 a. m., returning, leaves Cincinnati at 8 p. m.

The following is the temperature for to-day as furnished by H. F. Vortkamp: 8, 64, 9, 68; 10, 74; 11, 78; 12, 82; 1, 91, 2, 87.

COLUMBUS, O., March 24, 1898.
LINCOLN MEDICINE Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen:—I have suffered with Catarrh since 1880 and have expended over $100 for different remedies. I have taken offensive scabs from my nose an inch in length, and half the size of my finger. I have used one-half jar of Lincoln's Catarrh Balm and one bottle of Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure. I can now breathe naturally. The scabs in my nose have disappeared and I feel better than I have for years. I have received more benefit from Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure and Lincoln's Catarrh Balm, than from all other medicines combined.
C. F. SCHUMACKER,
219 Neil Avenue, Columbus.
For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's and Ashton's drug stores. tf

LIMA'S GOOD STORE

Is Becoming a Better Store Every Day.

Our preparation for fall business was upon a higher scale than ever before. Old departments strengthened, new ones inaugurated, quality improved, prices lowered in every instance possible. This store is anxious to serve you to your best interests, every effort is made to look after your wants to your satisfaction.

Our Ladies' Ready-to-wear

SKIRTS, SUITS and WAISTS

merit the attention of all up-to-date as well as economical dressers. Every garment has the stamp of superiority upon it. It is right in quality, in make and in finish, right in fit, right in price.

We not only show choice qualities, but the popular priced grades as well. Skirts, Suits and Waists in splendid variety.

New Fur Collarettes.
New Chiffon Collarettes.
New Belts and Buckles.
New Umbrellas.
New Doilies, Center Pieces and Draperies.
New Handkerchiefs.
New Infants' Wear, Cloaks, Dresses, Caps, Shoes and all.
New Headwear for Boys and Girls.
New Hosiery.
New Kid Gloves.
New Underwear and Corsets.

Feldmann & Co

209 and 211 N. Main St.

McCall's Bazaar Patterns, our special prices 10 and 15 cents. We guarantee these patterns to be equal to any high priced patterns in the market.

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